

# Local ban on Mugabe party to clamp down on intimidation

Lord Soames, the Rhodesian Governor, took drastic action yesterday to prevent intimidation in the coming elections. He forbade Mr Mugabe's radical Zanu (PF) party to hold meetings in a central

agricultural area. Four Zanu (PF) officials were arrested and are expected to appear in court today. Last night a series of bomb explosions rocked Salisbury. Two people were killed.

## Salisbury rocked by bombs

From Dan van der Vat  
Salisbury, Feb 14

Official action against Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party escalated today as the Governor, Lord Soames, issued his second banning order and police arrested senior party officials.

Meanwhile white Rhodesians voted today in the first stage of the parliamentary elections. Lord Soames signed an order under his recently assumed anti-intimidation powers forbidding the party to hold meetings in the triangle and Hippo Valley area made up of estates and farms. The order has immediate effect. At the weekend his first banning order had barred Mr Enos Nkala, treasurer of the party, from further participation in the campaign for allegedly inflammatory rhetoric.

The new move was prompted by reports from the area of electoral violence by Zanu, the party's military wing, which was preventing other parties from holding meetings, and of general breaches of the ceasefire.

I understand the area was chosen precisely because it is not one of the worst intimidation scenes. Officials hope that the ban will therefore have a beneficial effect and bring about an improvement in the political atmosphere.

At Shabani, towards the south of the country, police stopped a car at a road-block and arrested two officials from the Zanu (PF) headquarters in Salisbury.

Also in the car were three wounded alleged members of Zanu. This happened last night. Early today, following up leads, the police also detained two more senior party officials from Salisbury and its chief local representative. They are expected to appear in court tomorrow on charges under the Anti-Terrorist Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

There was also an unprecedented incident today at the guerrilla assembly area Bravo near Mount Darwin in the north-east. Zanu members discovered that Rhodesian security forces had illicitly set up an observation post one kilometre inside the buffer zone round the assembly area. They opened fire on it with mortars and small-arms, driving off the 11 soldiers manning it, apparently without casualties on either side.

The Zanu (PF) leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, once again attacked the "wave of arrests" of his supporters, especially those at Shabani. Speaking on the laws of his heavily-armed home in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said he could not understand how Lord Soames, from a country and a party proud of their democratic traditions, could allow such things.

Mr Mugabe urged Commonwealth observers, journalists and other interested parties to accompany party officials into the areas listed as being most seriously affected by intimidation to see for themselves.

Mr Mugabe also said that his talk yesterday with Mr Joshua

Bias allegations, page 8

## Racial beats GEC in battle for Decca

The takeover battle for ailing giant Decca ended abruptly when Racial announced that it had received irrevocable acceptances from enough holders to give it voting control of the company. Racial's new share offer is worth £103m at last night's closing prices and has been backed by a £160m cash alternative. General Electric

Company, whose best offer for Decca was worth about £105m, admitted defeat as Racial had secured most voting shares. Racial's terms are three ordinary shares for each Decca ordinary and five Racial shares for every two Decca "A" non-voting shares. The cash alternative is 60p for each ordinary and 50p for each "A" share.

Page 19

**Foul cost soccer player £2,400**

An amateur footballer was ordered to pay £2,400 damages to an opponent he injured in a local game. The judge at the High Court in Bristol said that the man deliberately fouled his opponent, who needed a cartilage operation and whose work had suffered.

Page 4

**Turkish troops storm factory**

Hundreds of Turkish troops stormed a yarn factory in Izmir and took it after a gunfight with workers inside protesting at mass dismissals of leftists.

Violence was reported in some other Turkish cities and the Cabinet called for calm. Page 9

**Ulster terrorism: Newly appointed CoC issues forthright rejection of extreme military measures**

Inquest juries: Home Office considers proposals for changing law after anomalies revealed in recent cases

Paris: Farmers demonstrate against British sheepmeat imports

Delhi: Two supporters of Mrs Gandhi win corruption case

Classified advertisements: Car Buyers' Guide, page 27; Holidays, 24; £10,000-plus Appointments, 26; Personal, 29, 30

Divided Afghan Muslims, page 8

**Leader page 17**  
Letters: On unions and the law, from J. P. J. Kins, and others, from Mr Stephen Smith  
Leading articles: European budget, Russia and India: the Thatcher family

Arts: David Robinson, reviewing the Rock that finds in Fellini's *Orchestra Rehearsal* a subtle fable and enigmatic possible interpretation, Irving Wardle on Steven Berkoff's Greek

Features: 10, 16  
Keith Middlemas on why the Tories and the TUC should be closer together

Obituaries: page 18  
Mr C. W. Goyder

Science, page 12 and 13

Olympic Games: Austria maintain stranglehold in men's downhill

skating: Cricket: England face test

skating: Tennis: Men's

British team in semi-final of under-21s

Business News, pages 19-25

Stock Markets: Equities retreated with steel strike taking turn for the worse: gilt generally dull, the FT Index fell 4.9 to 273.8

Financial Editor: A coup de grace from Racial; Imperial ahead

of Ho-Ho bid

Business features: Frank Vogl re

ports on the financial crisis facing

Chicago; Kenneth Owen looks at

the Post Office's efforts to sell the

Prestel viewerdata system overseas

Arts: 2, 4-6

Engagements, 10, 18

Features, 18, 19, 20

Report, 12, 13

Overseas News, 6, 8

Appointments, 18, 22

Arts, 11

Business, 19-25

Court, 18

Crossword, 16

Diary, 16

Science, page 18

Snow reports, 18

Sport, 12, 13

TV & Radio, 17

Theatres, etc, 10, 11

25 Years Ago, 18

Weather, 14

Wills, 15

Sale Room, 18

Leading article, page 14

Leading article, page 15

## Afghan army rebellion is crushed

Kabul, Feb 14.—Soviet troops supported by tanks and two MiG-23 fighter bombers have crushed an apparent rebellion at the Afghan Army garrison at Gargha, 12 miles north of Kabul, witnesses reported.

The rebellion lasted just over an hour on Monday. Western diplomats travelled to the scene of Kabul after seeing MiG jets drop bombs close to the village. Witnesses believed they were naval bombs.

The diplomats were stopped from reaching the village by the police but managed to see Soviet troops and tanks go into action against the garrison.

They heard automatic rifle, machine-gun and tank cannon fire. No details of casualties could be obtained but several ambulances were seen taking wounded to the military hospital in Kabul.

There was no confirmation of the incident from official sources.

Outside the towns the Russians are said to be meeting stiff resistance from insurgents and Western diplomats are talking of up to 2,500 Soviet casualties, with several hundred dead, since the intervention.

According to intelligence reports, a Soviet military column has entered the north-east Afghanistan at the border town of Iskashim and is making for Payzabad where Afghan troops are said to be pinned down by insurgents.

Reports reaching Kabul from Kandahar, southern Afghanistan, and Herat in the west said that the bazaar strikes in both towns had ended, although the nightly roof-top protests against the Soviet presence were continuing.

In Kabul overnight on Monday, two big fires were reported—one at the posts and telecommunications building in the centre of the city and another reportedly at an office block.

Sources said the Post Office fire occurred after curfew at 11 pm which suggested it was an act of sabotage. Agence France-Presse.

Divided Afghan Muslims, page 8



The Vikings are here—by Inter-City. The fearsome Danes arriving at Liverpool Street Station are in London to meet the Lord Mayor and attend The Vikings exhibition.

## Government is set to cut strikers' benefits

By Fred Umley  
Political Editor

A government plan to reduce strikers' supplementary benefits by the amount they would be "deemed" to have been paid out of union funds is to be announced soon, Mrs Margaret Thatcher confirmed yesterday.

It is expected shortly before Budget day on March 26, although the method by which it will be legislated has not yet been decided.

The measure seems bound to provoke intense controversy in the present explosive industrial climate. Mr James Callaghan, Opposition leader, believes the phrase "deemed" to have been paid out of union funds is to be announced soon, Mrs Margaret Thatcher confirmed yesterday.

Minister had changed her mind on the specific issue of "deeming". It was apparently decided between ministers in the past week but has not yet been confirmed by the Cabinet.

The question of how much to "deem" has also not been decided, but ministers have been considering £10m in the case of each wage earner. If that were implemented it could mean halving the supplementary benefit. But yesterday ministers insisted the actual sum was still open.

Others recalled that Sir Keith Joseph, when Social Services Secretary, had opposed a similar proposal in 1973; the phrase he used was reported to be: "Beware, we shall have the television hunting hungry families."

However, there is no disagreement among Conservatives on the need, somehow, to prevent strikers' families getting as much social security benefit as would persons in what they might call genuine need.

Yet the deeming idea, as such, was not, as Mrs Thatcher said yesterday, in the Conservative election manifesto. It stated only: "We shall ensure that unions bear their fair share of the cost of supporting their members who are on strike."

Mrs Thatcher has evidently been keen to exploit public indignation with the non-payment of strike pay by the striking steel union, the Iron and Steel Confederation, while possessing assets of £11m. The intention behind deeming is to get union members to put pressure on their unions to give strike pay.

However, the complexities bristle. How would non-striking workers be affected? Would unofficial strikes as well as official ones attract the deeming provision? Last night ministers had no immediate answer except to say that it might be legislated in the post-Budget Finance Bill.

Steel benefits, page 2

## Steel craftsmen reject 'final' 14.4% offer

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Striking craftsmen yesterday undermined the basis for renewed exploratory talks aimed at ending the national steel strike, now in its seventh week.

They voted 2-1 to reject the British Steel Corporation's "final" 14.4 per cent pay and productivity offer.

The craftsmen's decision was greeted with relief by leaders of the dominant Iron and Steel Confederation and the National Union of Blastfurnace men, who are renewing their tentative contacts with British Steel management, in two days time.

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the confederation, said: "This vote will cement the unions together more than they have been in the last few weeks. The possibility of stronger joint action is much greater. In my view, what British Steel will call their final offer will have to be revised."

The initiative for talks on Sunday came from Dr David Grieves, British Steel's managing director for personnel.

Other steel news, page 2

The corporation wants to discuss the details of the draft agreement it had reached with negotiators representing the craftsmen.

But against a noisy background of Welsh hymns and cries of "what do we want? 20 per cent" coming from several hundred demonstrators outside Congress House, the rank and file delegates voted 151 to 74 to defy their negotiators and reject "agreement 6B" which provides for changed working practices, lower manning levels, and non-replacement of workers who leave the industry.

This unexpected large majority against the craft workers' draft settlement on which British Steel pinned its hopes has taken much of the pressure off the steelworkers' and blastfurnace men.

The steelworkers are still talking about guaranteed wage increases of not less than 13 per cent payable across the board from January 1 before they will consider serious negotiations to end their strike.

The man wore a signet ring of silver and iron (which was

Continued on page 8, col 5

## Weakening Tito semi-conscious

Belgrade, Feb 14.—President Tito is continuing to weaken and has become semi-conscious, it was learnt here today. With the 87-year-old President's condition worsening, Mr Veselin Djuricovic, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, ended an official visit to East Berlin a day early, and Josip Vrhovec, the Foreign Minister, cancelled a trip to India. Agence France-Presse.

End of an era: The awareness that the Tito era is drawing to its end and that Yugoslavia faces a future without the man who has ruled for 35 years has dawned upon 22 million Yugoslavs, and they seem to have adjusted themselves to the fact

(Dessa Trevisan writes from Belgrade).

However, as medical bulletin over the past four days have indicated a rapid deterioration in President Tito's condition and today's revealed that last night it was critical and this morning "very grave", the people developed a feeling of personal impending bereavement.

President Tito has ruled longer than most Yugoslavs have been alive and the feelings is that as long as he is there, there is no need to fear. By this they mean to fear Russia which is regarded as the main threat.

On numerous occasions in

the past and especially lately president Tito used to emphasize that Yugoslavia "fears no one" but the people somehow felt that he alone could provide them with a kind of security and a barrier against the threat.

For three weeks the nation has had a foretaste of the future, the without him, and the leadership President Tito had selected to succeed him has faced its first real test. It has so far passed it by showing that business would continue as usual and that it intends to continue along the lines chartered by President Tito.

In foreign policy the emphasis

Continued on page 9, col 1

## HOME NEWS

## No police prosecutions in 26 cell death complaints, DPP says

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, told MPs yesterday that between 1970 and 1979 inclusive there were 26 cases after a complaint in which allegations were made that police action had resulted in death. In none of those cases had there been a prosecution.

Sir Thomas, who was giving evidence to the Select Committee on Home Affairs, said that the same criteria were applied whether to a private person or a person in a position of trust like a police officer.

The first hurdle was whether a reasonable jury was likely to convict. Then, and only then, was the second hurdle faced: whether it was in the public interest to prosecute.

"We take into account the circumstances of the individual and the witness," he added.

"If we had a defendant in police custody and the first hurdle was crossed I cannot conceive of the circumstances where the second hurdle would not be crossed."

Each of the 26 cases fell at the first hurdle.

Originally, the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers QC, refused to consent to Sir Thomas appearing before the committee, and he gave written evidence with Sir Michael's authority.

Asked by the committee to reconsider the decision, Sir Michael was granted two under-takings: that Sir Thomas's appearance would not be regarded as an precedent and that he would not be asked questions about individual cases.

Asked yesterday if he took into account the fact that a prosecution would bring a particular police force into dis-

repute, Sir Thomas replied: "On the contrary, I would have thought that in any case of this gravity if the evidence was there we ought to prosecute."

The DPP's office kept its success rate under review, he said. The case must be considered before it went to an inquest. "It could be that if something emerges at the inquest and we have thought that we would not prosecute, we would reconsider our decision."

Mr Arthur Davidson, Labour MP for Accrington, put to Sir Thomas that he had the power, if he was not satisfied with the information supplied by the police, to ask for further statements to be taken and more people to be interviewed. Did he have to do that more often in cases where police officers were involved?

Sir Thomas said that in his experience investigation done by police was extremely thorough. Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York, asked Sir Thomas why he was not in a position to issue a statement with great care, whether it was right to give detailed reason, not only in cases involving police but others as well?

It would be wrong, first because statements taken by the police from witnesses were confidential documents. Secondly, it might also mean disclosing whether the DPP believed some of the witnesses, perhaps because of their record, or because there was a conflict as a result of which he might have to disclose details about the defendant.

The result would be a trial of the defendant in public.

## Hadfields 'death on picket line' warning

From Nicholas Timmins

Sheffield

Workers at Hadfields, the private steel company in Sheffield, yesterday decided to rejoin the steel strike after a day of large-scale picketing at the company's East Hecla works that saw 22 arrests among the 1,200 pickets and a policeman taken to hospital.

Mr Derek Norton, chairman of Hadfields, said the decision meant that "intimidation has won a total victory" after what he described as "appalling" scenes outside the gates early yesterday.

He said there was a threat to human life from the scale and nature of the picketing, and he sent a telegram to Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, to urge him to legislate "yesterday not tomorrow" and to warn him that before long "someone is going to get killed outside these gates".

The decision by the 280 Iron and Steel Trades Confederation members at the company's beleaguered East Hecla works came in the afternoon, after the 120 members at the company's Leeds Road plant decided in the morning to rejoin the strike.

The decision came after the worst trouble so far outside the plant where 23 pickers have been arrested this week.

One thousand pickets, including 350 miners with Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, at the head, marched on the gates shortly after 5 am, blocking the road. Five were arrested.

Scargill denial: Mr Scargill last night described as "nonsense" claims that steel workers had been intimidated by the mass

## Labour backs strike to fight 'jobs disaster'

From Tim Jones

Cardiff

The Labour Party in Wales yesterday made clear that it would back strike action by trade unions in an effort to avert the "jobs disaster" it claims would affect the area if the British Steel Corporation implemented cutback proposals.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the scale of the disaster which would overwhelm Wales if production is halved at Llanwern and Port Talbot, with a job loss of 11,337, according to the party.

That would put 19 pits at risk and push unemployment in Wales up from 80,000 to 130,000.

Mr Jon Vaughan Jones, the party's research officer,

or 13 per cent of the insured population, the party says.

Mr Hubert Morgan, the party's divisional organiser, denied it was seeking to bring the Government down. "But if necessary, people have a right to defend themselves against the consequences of these mad policies."

His party calculates that keeping the steelworks in full production would save the taxpayer from having to foot a yearly bill of £250m in unemployment benefits and a similar initial outlay in redundancy money.

Mr Jon Vaughan Jones, the party's research officer,

defended the charge that militiaman action might deter potential investors. "If these proposals go through, the effect would be so devastating that the fear that a couple of industrialists may turn away cannot be taken seriously. Their effect would be puny."

Industrialists in Wales, while acknowledging that the situation is grave, say the Labour Party figures for job losses are exaggerated. Mr Ian Keissel, director of the Confederation of British Industry in Wales, says that the job losses should not exceed 30,000. He has accused the TUC of its estimates of causing alarm and despondency among working people.

Conservative backbench feeling on pickets was further demonstrated in the Commons yesterday when Mr John Blackburn (Dudley West) asked the Prime Minister to convey to the chief officer of police on duty at the Hadfield private steel works at Sheffield "our support and sympathy for those

officers who have been seriously injured in the lawlessness that has taken place".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher replied that picketing of the kind described put a tremendous burden on the police.

She added, to cheers: "I am very happy to confirm that it is the right of the ordinary law-abiding citizen to go about his business lawfully and attend his place of work without hindrance, and the right of a person where there is no dispute to carry on that business, to have access to it, and access by suppliers and customers."

Among those being invited to give evidence to the committee is Sir David McVee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr Jones Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is to give evidence to the committee next week, after the publication of his department's consultative document.

## Imports costing many jobs, Mr Benn says

By Our Political Staff

A flood of imports, especially of cars and steel, much from the EEC, was costing tens of thousands of jobs, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Labour MP for Bristol, South-East, said yesterday.

He told members of Chorley Labour Party at Addington that British exports were being lost because the North Sea oil was making the pound so expensive that our products were losing their competitive edge.

"Nine months of Tory rule have been disastrous for Britain and unless the Government is forced back by public pressure or forced out by public opinion this country will be so badly damaged that it could take 10 years to put it on its feet again", he said.

It will come under the umbrella of the General and Municipal Workers Union and is named the Hotel and Catering Workers' Union. It will try to build on the 30,000 workers already members of the GMWU.

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the GMWU, said yesterday: "The hotel and catering industry is an industry of economic importance for the country; it is a profitable industry, but it is an industry whose importance is not recognized in rewards to its employees.

While tariffs at London hotels had risen by 4 per cent since 1976, hotel workers' pay had risen by just over 40 per cent.

They will be reorganized under Mr Dennis Heaton, the former Chairman of the GMWU, Mr Alan Ashton (Bassetlaw); political officer, Mr Philip Whittaker, Secretary, Mr Philip Whittaker (Dover, North Kent), Mr Alan Ashton (former Home Secretary), Mr John Garrett (Norwich, South).

Mr Bassett said: "It is half

the cost of a double glazing panel to buy it from us, and it is half the cost to fit it.

PS. If you think that even

DIY made as easy as this is not for you, there's a Crittall installation service too.

SEND COUPON TODAY!

No stamp needed.

It's true! You need pay no more to have your windows measured by experts, your double glazing panels fully made up in our factory and delivered to your home, ready for you to fit to your windows... quickly and easily.

No chance of costly mistakes. No handling and transporting sharp edged sheets of glass. No fuss. No bother. It's DIY double glazing at its easiest.

Find out more about Britain's easiest, low cost way to double glaze.

To Crittall Warmlife Ltd, FREEPOST, Crittall Rd, Widham, Essex CM8 3AW. Telephone 0376 (Widham) 513481 (24 hour answering service). Please send me your FREE colour brochure. I am particularly interested in Double Glazing Replacement Windows.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: Day \_\_\_\_\_

Evening \_\_\_\_\_

SEND COUPON TODAY!

No stamp needed.

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

GGF

Crittall

You can't buy better. Why pay more?

17DG 1/2

Picture the scene:

On the one hand, a man born, bred and hardened in the West Riding, running his own small chemical company.

On the other, a man born, bred and hardened in West Byfleet, running a large investment company somewhere in the City.

The only thing they have in common is money.

One needs it. The other has popped up from the City for the day to see if he can help.

But it's going to take more than the knowledge of the finer points of finance.

Because, financing and also helping smaller businesses is a highly specialised and local affair.

And frankly, no one can help you better than ICFC.

That's because over the years we've dealt exclusively with small businessmen, so we reckon to understand them pretty well.

You'll see what we mean if you contact one of our offices dotted around the country.

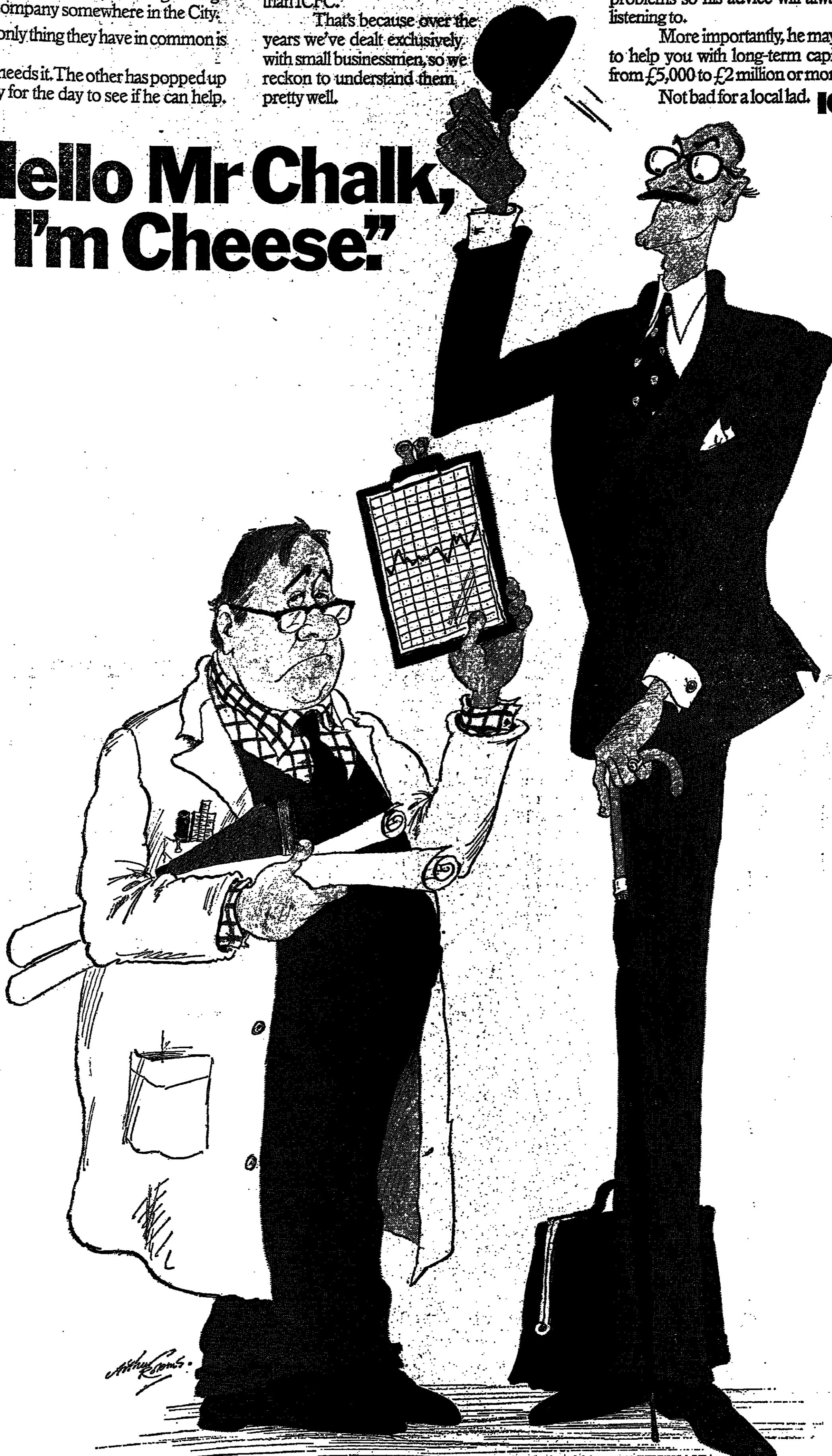
Each one is run by a man who knows the area and the people like the back of his hand.

He will understand you and your problems so his advice will always be worth listening to.

More importantly, he may well be able to help you with long-term capital, anything from £5,000 to £2 million or more.

Not bad for a local lad. **ICFC**

## "Hello Mr Chalk, I'm Cheese"



## HOME NEWS

Parents give 'Dr Who' a bitter pill to swallow

By Kenneth Gosling

Violence and cruelty in television programmes are still worrying parents, according to a survey carried out for *TV Times*. They were less worried, however, about the portrayal of sex and only 8 per cent of 500 mothers who were questioned gave it as a reason for concern.

Parents seemed reluctant to ban particular programmes. Of those they felt should be taken off, the BBC's *Dr Who* came at the top of the list, but was mentioned by only 6 per cent of people questioned.

European Marketing Surveys found that nearly all the mothers they spoke to said their children watched television every day. 67 per cent agreed that it was a useful way of holding their children's attention.

Just under half the children between five and eight years old watched right up to their bedtimes and 34 per cent in the same group were allowed to watch later at weekends.

As for the programmes their offspring enjoyed most, 82 per cent of mothers singled out *The Muppet Show*. *Blue Peter* was also rated highly.

Among the programmes mothers disapproved of were a number screened after the 9 pm "watershed" when television companies allow shows of a more adult nature to be screened.

These included *The Professionals*, *Quatermass* and *Starkey* and *Hutch*, but adventure series before 9 pm like *Chips*, *Charlie's Angels* and *Hawthorne* were more acceptable.

## Plans for pay television service expected within a few days

By David Hewson

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is expected to announce plans for a pay television service within the next few days.

Three of Britain's largest television rental companies, Rediffusion, British Relay and Radio Rentals, are at an advanced stage in planning applications to operate a service that could start next year.

Initially the service would consist of evening showings of recent films, and would be confined to areas served by a cable television network. This now covers only 14 per cent of British television viewers, who would pay about £4 to £5 a month for the service.

If the initial projects were

successful the cable networks could be extended and production facilities could be provided specifically to make programmes for the system, it was predicted yesterday by Mr Nicolas Mellersh, the head of Rediffusion's pay television development unit.

It is expected that the Home Office will write to the BBC, the Independent Broadcasting Authority, cinemas and cable television companies and local authorities during the next few days setting out its plans for the service.

Mr Whitelaw may also outline the Government's proposals during the second reading of the Broadcasting Bill on Monday. The idea is being greeted

with enthusiasm within the BBC, not because it would like to operate parts of the service, but because it is keen to sell its popular programmes to independent contractors.

The independent television companies' cable television committee has yet to decide on whether it would make or sell programmes for the system. Rediffusion is engaged on market research in Hull, where it has 30,000 homes on a cable system.

Other possible areas for a pay service are Swindon, Greenwich and Sheffield. London, Birmingham and Manchester do not have a cable service and could be connected to a system only at considerable expense.

## Salt marsh reclamation cost 'not justified'

By Our Planning Reporter

There was no economic case for the reclamation of about 200 acres of salt marsh at Gedney Drove End, on the south-west shore of the Wash.

A public inquiry was held yesterday.

Giving evidence on behalf of the Nature Conservancy, Mr John Bowers, a senior lecturer in economics at Leeds University, said that even if the extra agricultural land could be created at no cost, and with no detriment to the environment, he would have serious reservations on whether it would be worth while.

Mr Bowers contended that the crops likely to be grown on the land either were already, or were likely to be, in surplus within the EEC. Taking into account Britain's contributions to the common agricultural policy, the cost of reclamation could not be justified in terms of a saving on imports.

Mr Neil McIntosh, director of Shelter, said that the Bill went a long way to meeting Shelter's requests, although the concept of rural areas still needed to be enlarged and redefined.

Mr David Clark, of the National Council of Social Services, said the task now would be to ensure that local authorities understood their responsibility to repurchase those houses that were offered to them.

Shelter yesterday published statistics indicating that there are some 120,000 second homes in England and Wales. The largest concentrations are in Wales, where there have recently been several arson attacks, and in Cumbria, North Yorkshire, Norfolk, East and West Sussex, Kent, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.

## General rejects hard response to defeat terrorists

### 'Extreme steps' in Ulster ruled out

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Lawson, GOC, and director of military operations, Northern Ireland, yesterday rejected extreme military measures against terrorism.

In his first public speech since his appointment last month, he made clear that he would not respond to those who wanted him to "go in hard and flush out those terrorists whatever the cost" or who said that "what we want are bodies, what we want are skulls, and we do not care how you get them".

He told a Chamber of Commerce lunch: "I am not in that business, I have not come here to destroy Ulster. Nor have I any intention of leading my soldiers to defeat. For such a wild and totally impracticable course of action is not only a guaranteed recipe for disaster, it is also a sure-fire way to give the terrorist his victory on a plate."

Sir Richard acknowledged that terrorism would be felt in the province for some time. But he believed the trend was down.



Sir Richard Lawson: "I am not here to destroy Ulster."

He insisted that this was the time for cool head and sustained courage. "I am confident that with good police and Army work we shall bring the killers and the bombers to book".

The Army had no plans to withdraw. There would be changes in the pattern of deployment, but the changes would be made with the aim of sharpening the operations and in consultation with the police.

The terrorist could no longer

pose as a Robin Hood or William Tell. Daily, he was being pushed further out towards the fringes of society.

"As he looks to the future the terrorist has only one hope left, and that is that we will make the mistake from which he can benefit, and his actions are now geared towards provoking us to overreact to his advantage. It is very much like judo: using your opponents' muscles to achieve a win."

Sir Richard was at pains to emphasize the level of cooperation existing between the police and the Army. He and the Chief Constable, Mr John Hermon, "think as one" and had mutual trust.

He insisted that this was the time for cool head and sustained courage. "I am confident that with good police and Army work we shall bring the killers and the bombers to book".

The Army had no plans to withdraw. There would be changes in the pattern of deployment, but the changes would be made with the aim of sharpening the operations and in consultation with the police.

A police official said: "This material, which can cause permanent damage to health, has been turning up over the past two weeks."

"We're pretty sure, it's been cleared but we are concerned in case more bags are dumped. We are warning children in particular not to touch any suspect bags."

## Footballer to pay £2,400 to opponent he fouled

From Our Correspondent Bristol

An amateur footballer was counting the cost yesterday of a foul tackle that landed him in court. Derek Shilson, aged 25, was ordered to pay £2,400 damages to a man he put in hospital during a local league "derby".

The High Court in Bristol found that Mr Shilson, of Park Lane, Frampton Cotterell, near Bristol, had deliberately set out to foul an opponent. He tackled Mr Paul Manning after a corner and left him "screaming with pain on the ground", Judge Fallon, QC, decided.

The referee of the game, between Frampton Athletic FC and Stapleton FC, Mr Stephen White, said that he thought Mr Shilson, a defender for Frampton, had gone for the man rather than the ball. He sent Shilson off and Mr Manning was taken to hospital, where he needed a cartilage operation on his left knee.

Mr Manning, aged 26, a carpenter, of Stapleton, Bristol, said that he could no longer work on roofs after the injury in March, 1978. He was being paid £5 a week less because he could not do the same job as other carpenters or climb up ladders.

Mr Shilson, who married last Saturday, said he had gone for the ball but made a late tackle. Mr White sent him off for his own safety, as hordes of angry spectators and players milled around, and not because of the foul.

After the hearing Mr Shilson said he did not know how he was going to pay the damages: "There is no way I am going to play soccer again after this", he said. "I cannot afford to take the risk."

I have had many injuries in football myself, but I do not take people to court for it. If everyone who fouled a player was taken to court, it would be a pretty mess."

Mr Manning refused to comment.

## Stricter contract sought for marriage with children

A stricter wedding contract for adults who decide to have children is urged today in a book commissioned by the Government. Two types of marriages should be considered, a looser agreement for childless couples and a more binding one for those intending to have a family, Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau, says.

"This contract would be much more difficult to terminate."

Dr Kellmer Pringle said yesterday that she believed a scheme of that kind would prevent the trend towards "serial marriages", which are common in the United States and becoming increasingly common here.

"Today's children are the seed corn of the future. How we treat them will determine the quality of life for tomorrow. The denigration of parenting and the devaluing of children has now really reached quite horrific proportions."

She would like also to see introduced a curb on people below the age of 18 or 20 from having children.

## Objectors fail in action against Fife gas plant

From Our Own Correspondent Edinburgh

The European Community is to offer loan facilities of £100m to the South of Scotland Electricity Board as a contribution to the cost of building the nuclear power station at Torness Point, East Lothian.

The loan will be the first financial approval for the United Kingdom under the Euratom loan scheme and is in line with the commission's policy of reducing EEC dependence on imported oil by developing alternative sources of energy.

Site work has started at Mossmorran and on preparations for the marine terminal at Braefoot Bay, on the Firth of Forth.

The company hopes the plant will be operating by the end of 1982, taking gas from the Brent Field.

The protest group plan to oppose the project at every stage of construction and operation and a petition to the European Court of Human Rights is being considered.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

Sealink had said the strike would threaten some commercial sailings to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk.

They called off the action after meeting docks management yesterday. A Sealink official said: "The ships are sailing and there is now no dispute".

## HOME NEWS

**Increase in London parking fines is urged**

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

The fixed penalty fine for illegal parking in London should be increased from £6 to £10, but offenders should be given a discount for paying promptly, a report on the enforcement of parking restrictions states.

It also urges increased pay for traffic wardens so that enough can be recruited, and says that more prosecutions should be heard at suburban courts.

The report, to the Greater London Council, is by a working party set up jointly by the Home Secretary and the Minister of Transport after complaints from the GLC that its traffic management policies were being undermined by lack of enforcement.

The report says that traffic congestion in London is getting worse. Average speeds have fallen from 14 mph to 12 mph during the morning peak in central London in the past five years.

Advocating a discount for prompt payment of fines, the report says that of 1,500,000 tickets issued in 1978, fewer than 10 per cent were paid within 28 days. Discount for early payment should reduce the number of cases in which time and money is spent tracking down the vehicle owner.

These are about 1,150 traffic violations in London, compared with the 2,500 needed.

**NF opponents prepare to unite in counter-march**

By David Nicholson-Lord  
Other opponents of the National Front are likely to fall into line with yesterday's decision by the Anti-Nazi League to change the date of a counter-demonstration against the front in south London.

The league's decision came after Wednesday's disclosure by the NF that it would be staging an "anti-mugging" march starting at Camberwell on March 2, not February 24 as originally announced. NF leaders said that was a "ruse" designed to show publicly that the violence associated with its marches was sought by left-wing opponents.

The Anti-Nazi League, together with the Southwark Campaign against Racism and Fascism (Scarf) and the Labour Party Young Socialists, had planned to counter-march on

**Court power over property after divorce proposed**

By Our Legal Correspondent

A court should have the power to order the sale of property after a divorce, a report by the Law Commission proposes.

A court has extensive powers to redistribute capital assets after divorce, nullity proceedings or judicial separation. But it has no express powers to order property to be sold, although that result can be achieved in a more circuitous way.

The commission's recommendation is designed to simplify and rationalize the court's powers, rather than to confer new benefits on parties to a divorce.

*Report on orders for sale of property under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 (Law Commission 99, Stationery Office, £1.75).*

**Press Council backs theatre**

The Press Council yesterday upheld a complaint that the London Evening News gave the National Theatre inadequate time to investigate and comment on damaging and groundless allegations about extravagant spending before it published them.

However, it rejected the theatre's complaint that the newspaper gave insufficient prominence to a rebuttal.

**Prison officers on assault charges**

Three prison officers at Peterhead top security prison were accused at Peterhead Sheriff Court yesterday of assaulting prisoners. Pleas of not guilty were tendered by a solicitor in their absence.

The men, McKittrick Brebner, aged 32, Alastair Ross, aged 31, and Cyril Wallace, aged 34, were committed to appear in Peterhead on June 5.

**Princess "much better"**

Princess Margaret, who has had a virus infection, was "up and about" and feeling much better, it was said at Clarence House yesterday.

**'Body in quarry' hearing**

From Our Correspondent

Wigan

Magistrates at Chorley, Lancashire, yesterday fixed committal proceedings for May 19 in respect of 11 people facing charges arising from the death of Mr Christopher Martin Johnstone, aged 27, a New Zealander, whose handless body was found in a flooded quarry at Eccles, near Chorley, in October.

The accused are charged with conspiracy to contravene the Misuse of Drugs Act and five of them are also accused of Mr Johnstone's murder and conspiracy to murder him.

**12 years for Dutchmen in Scotland's worst case under drugs Act**

From Ronald Faux

Three Dutchmen were jailed for 12 years each yesterday after they were found guilty at the High Court in Edinburgh of being concerned in the unlawful production of the drug, methyl amphetamine.

Jan Stuurman, aged 28, Dick Ruiter, aged 40, and Albertus Merks, aged 34, were also found guilty of being in possession of 2,849 grammes of the drug. The offences took place at Cleves Cottage, West Linton, Peeblesshire, and at an address in Monikie, Angus.

After a 14-day trial the jury took an hour and 20 minutes to return their unanimous verdict of guilty.

The judge, Lord Allanbridge, had ordered that Mrs Reineke Stuurman, aged 21, who faced a charge of being concerned in the production of the drug, should be discharged because there was not enough evidence against her.

Passing sentence, the judge described the offences as probably the most serious under the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, ever to come before the Scottish courts. He told the three men: "I entirely agree with the forensic reports which indicate your complete operation had been studied in detail, carefully researched and meticulously planned." Such criminal activities would not be tolerated in Scotland.

He commanded the police who took part in what became known as "operation Muller".

**Whitelaw pledge of more aid for immigrants**

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

A dawn raid on Cleves Cottage and the Monikie address culminated in the arrest of the three men after months of police observation.

From the time suspicions were aroused, the judge said, the handling of investigations by every single police officer concerned merited the highest praise. Any false move would have alerted the criminals, but in the event the net of "operation Muller" was closed at exactly the right time.

During the trial the court was told how a modern bungalow in Monikie became "the suburban front" to a European drugs organization. The organization was funded mainly from Holland and its objective was to make methyl amphetamine for the European market. Mr Stuurman was described as the "chemist". Mr Ruiter, his assistant, passed himself off as handyman, gardener and chauffeur, and Mr Merks was described as "the European supervisor and courier" of the operation.

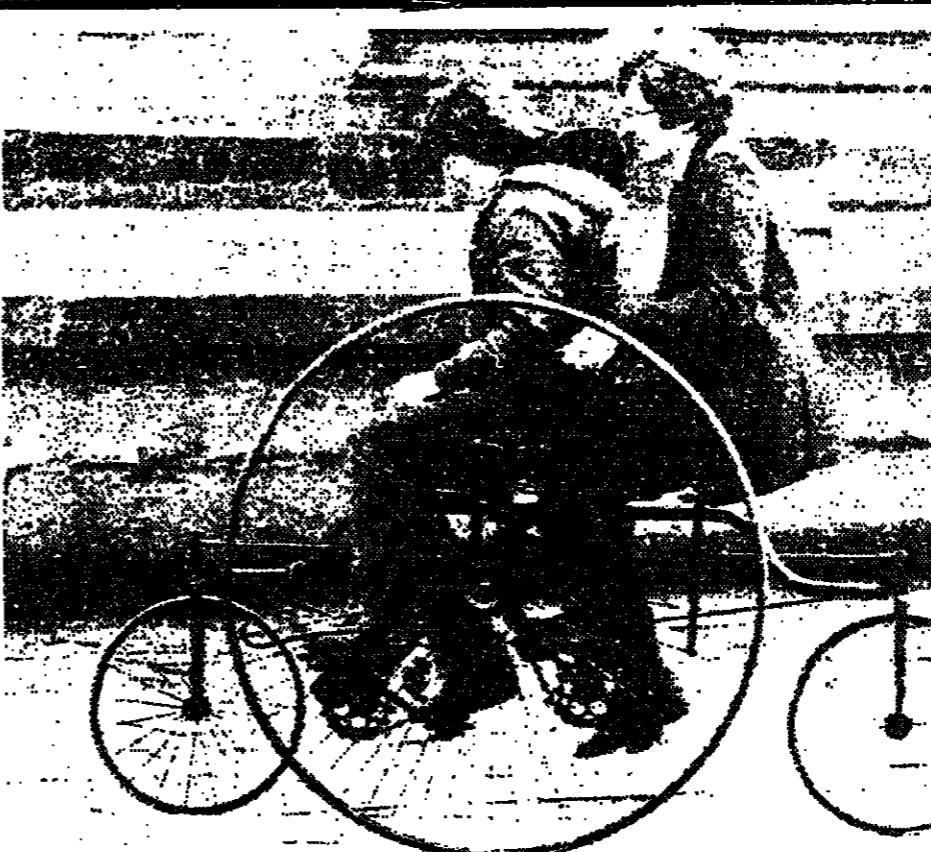
The Home Secretary commented: "I hope that we shall before long be able to put behind us the arguments about immigration and the changes in the immigration rules".

He added tactfully that he wanted to focus rather on people in minorities living in Britain.

He concluded: "Parliament and government has made and will continue to make changes to enable members of the ethnic minorities to have equal opportunities. By the same token, those who have decided to come and settle here will accept as I am sure so many do, that they, too, will need to adjust and strike roots in our society".

Sophisticated equipment at White-walled Cleves Cottage in West Linton, described by police as a chemical Aladdin's Cave, was the centre of Mr Stuurman's plan to set up a production line that could have turned out amphetamines with a value of up to £70m (the Press Association reports).

It contained sophisticated equipment and enough chemicals to produce 60 million tablets of methyl amphetamine, known as "speed".



Dr. Graham Nicholson (right), curator of the Castle Museum, York, trying out his latest acquisition, an 1878 Rudge tandem tricycle.

**Few complaints about package holidays**

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Nearly two thirds of those who took package holidays in the 12 months to October last year were "very satisfied".

That is the outcome of a survey carried out by National Opinion Polls for the Office of Fair Trading.

A quarter of the 700 respondents were "quite satisfied" with their holidays and only 3 per cent said they were "not at all satisfied".

Most complaints were about serious delays in travelling, the food, hotel facilities, changed holiday arrangements and overbooking of hotels. Nearly one eighth of the holidaymakers did not know whether they had been covered by holiday insurance.

The Association of British Travel Agents said: "The survey highlights difficulties we are already aware of the worst of which is the air traffic controllers' disputes, causing delays to holiday flights."

**Alcoholism rise 'due to fall in real price'**

The cost of coping with alcoholism is reaching "frightening proportions", Sir Bernard Braine, chairman of the National Council on Alcoholism, claimed yesterday.

He blamed the increase in drinking on the fall in the relative price of drink. It was disturbing that more women and children were needing treatment, he told a conference organized by Alcoholics Anonymous in London.

Sir Bernard, Conservative MP for Essex, South-east, said the cost to industry in managerial misjudgment, poor decision-making, faulty work and absenteeism was estimated at £350m a year.

"Add to this figure the economic and social cost of hospitalization and permanent injury, and the burden reaches frightening proportions", he said.

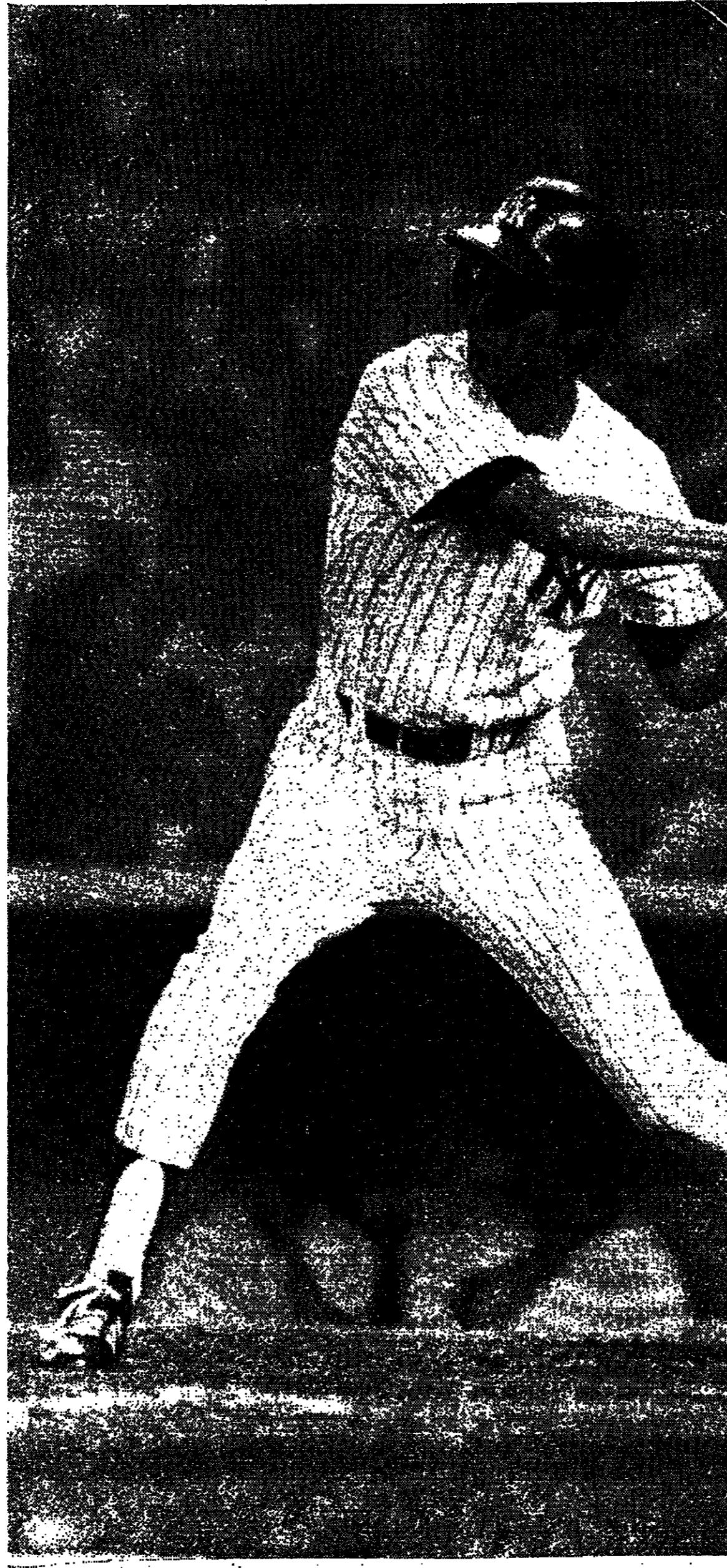
The pressure on the National Health Service was becoming intolerable. In the last 10 years admissions to hospitals for the treatment of alcoholism had doubled.

"In 1950 a male manual worker in Britain on average wages had to work 23 minutes to earn the price of a pint of beer and six and a half hours to earn the price of a bottle of whisky."

"By 1976 the price of beer had come down to 12 minutes and the bottle of whisky to only two hours."

Sir Bernard urged that a consistent relationship should be achieved between the price of alcohol and the level of disposable income.

# SUCCESS IN AMERICA IS A DIFFERENT BALL GAME.



For the last sixteen years, Hanson Trust has pursued one simple philosophy: for a company to succeed, especially a British company abroad, it needs excellent management. Our commitment to first class management is relentless, and nowhere has this paid off more for Hanson Trust than in our pursuit of success in the USA.

## GET TO FIRST BASE

Our simple philosophy has had no harder test than in the USA. We entered the American market in 1973, in one of the toughest periods since the thirties and against a mounting tide of business opinion.

Subsequent events proved us right and our investment in Seacoast Products Inc., our first base for further investment, proved to be extremely successful. Last year Seacoast caught a billion menhaden fish, processing them profitably into edible oils and high protein fish meal for poultry feed.

## A TRIPLE PLAY...

The success of Seacoast encouraged Hanson Trust to cast around for other areas of investment in the USA.

In 1975, we acquired Carisbrook Industries Inc., a year later Hygrade Food Products Corporation and, in 1977, the national food service company, Interstate United Corporation.

Hygrade, with its \$600 million a year sales, is best known to Americans for the Ball Park frankfurter which is rated as the second largest selling brand of frankfurter in the States and has achieved a faster sales growth than any competing brand. Interstate, one of America's foremost food service companies, now provides over three million meals a day coast to coast.

## WINNING ON THE ROAD AND AT HOME...

Essential criteria had to be met for our investments in America: proven performance of the management team and the nature and record of its business. We searched for companies with good management in basic industries. We gave the existing American management the freedom to manage itself, apart from rigid financial control exercised by our central financial team.

The companies continue to be run by Americans for the American market, and it works for Hanson Trust. US sales are in excess of \$1 billion a year and the contribution to corporate profits was over £16 million in 1979.

Success "on the road" in the USA, while being a different ball game, is only half the story. Hanson Trust also has a continuing story of success at home. For the full picture, please send for our

Annual Report to Hanson Trust, FREEPOST, London SW3 1BR (no stamp required) or phone (01) 589 7070.

# Hanson Trust

The industrial management company where people are as valued as assets.

## HOME NEWS

## Security checks made on Labour movement activities, group states

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Security and intelligence services spend considerable time and resources checking on the activities of the Labour movement, a Labour Party study group alleged yesterday.

In a pamphlet, *Has Big Brother got a file on you?*, which is being sent to all constituency parties and to trade unions, members are being asked to set up subcommittees to collect evidence of surveillance by the Security Service (MIS) and the Special Branch.

It is claimed to be the first time when the whole party and union movement is being asked to help in the formulation of party policy.

The results from the constituency will go to the special group, under the chairmanship of Miss Jo Richardson, MP for Barnsley, a member of the national executive committee, which will draw up a report to be submitted to the party conference next year recommending changes in the law to make the security services more accountable to Parliament and to force the disclosure of more information from official sources about their activities.

The pamphlet states that the security and intelligence services regard internal "subversives" as being just as much of a threat, and an equally legitimate target, as foreign spies or invaders. Yet there is no crime of "subversion" on the Statute Book.

In 1963, a subversive was officially defined by Lord Denning as a person who "would contemplate the overthrow of government by unlawful means".

That, says the pamphlet, is a fairly clear definition. But present and previous Home Secretaries had adopted a different definition. Subversive acts, to them, were "activities which threaten the safety or well-being of the state and are intended to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means".

"This definition", the group states, "is so unclear that it can give continued licence for spying, surveillance and record-keeping by the state over legitimate political activities."

Dealing with the forms of surveillance to be reported on, the more specialist methods include telephone tapping, the opening of mail and the placing of eavesdropping equipment in offices and homes.

"By far the most extensive surveillance is the semi-clau-

siest photographing of speakers and participants at political meetings, marches and demonstrations", the pamphlet alleges.

In addition, it is claimed, "both the Special Branch and MIS recruit informers and on occasions plant infiltrators".

Information obtained by surveillance may be used generally to report on, and if need be to disrupt or otherwise control, the activities of Labour, leftist and trade union activities, the group states.

Miss Richardson said at a press conference called to launch the pamphlet that it was extremely difficult for MPs to get information about the security services, their expenditure, manpower, structure and efficiency. She gave out copies of questions which she had not been allowed to table in the House of Commons.

"These show quite clearly the powers of civil servants in the Table Office of the House of Commons to block MPs", she said although she added that they were doing their duty by acting on past precedents.

Questions ruled inadmissible were to various ministers, asking: how many personnel are employed in the Defence Intelligence Staff; where can estimates of public expenditure on the Defence Intelligence staffs, DIS and D16, be located; what new reporting procedures for Secret Services have been introduced in the past six months; what steps is the Prime Minister taking to restore full political control over the Secret Services; and is an internal inquiry now taking place into the Blunt case.

Mr Duncan Campbell, the journalist who was a defendant in the ABC trial, and who reported on the extent of telephone tapping in recent articles in the *New Statesman*, is a member of the group.

He said that the specific prohibition on the tapping of MPs' telephones which Sir Harold Wilson introduced had been so weakened that it was now not very effective. Political aides employed by members of the last Labour government were under surveillance at one time or another.

Many members of the party involved in trade union disputes of a perfectly legitimate character had had their phones tapped.

Mr Campbell claimed that from his inquiries he judged that 10 or so MPs had been under surveillance; that number excluded the many occasions when MPs might have been in touch with other people who were being tapped.

## British Council fears huge job loss after cuts

By John O'Leary

*The Higher Education Supplement*

Ministers have ordered a further cut of £3.9m in the budget of the British Council after an inter-departmental review of the council's work. The savings, to be made over three years, will be announced in a White Paper.

The council had estimated that a cut of 15 per cent in its budget for 1980-81 would cost more than 500 jobs in Britain and abroad. With the total reduction over four years topping 20 per cent, it fears that half the council staff in the United Kingdom and a third of those overseas may be made redundant.

More cuts may result from a review of the work of the Overseas Development Administration, which provides more than half the council's funds. No indication has been given of the ODA's contribution beyond 1981.

The board of the British Council, which met yesterday, is to ask the Government to reconsider the latest cuts. It says going beyond the past 11.5 per cent cut would irreparably damage its contribution to Britain's vital overseas interests.

An additional concern to the Council is that the £3.9m reduction has been set at 1979 prices and will represent considerably more in real terms because of its spread over three years.

A spokesman for the council said that the latest cuts would probably mean a complete withdrawal from 12 countries and the closure of offices in some larger countries where more than one exists. Up to 25 more countries might be affected by staff withdrawals.

## Single system of exams for 16-plus children

By Diana Gleddes

*Education Correspondent*

The Government has decided to move towards more unified system of examining for pupils at the age of 16, but O level standards will be retained. However, it is unlikely that there will be any changes for several years, certainly not before 1983.

The Government said yesterday that it had completed its consultations with the main interested parties on the future of the Certificate of Secondary Education and O level examinations, and would give the details of its decision on Tuesday.

A single system of grading will be introduced for examinations at 16 plus, so that, for example, there will no longer be confusion over how to relate, say, a grade E at O level to a comparable CSE grade.

The only direct comparison made now, and that is much questioned, is to equate a grade 1 CSE with a grade C at O level.

## Teachers give priority to action on oversize classes

By Our Education

*Correspondent*

A motion reaffirming the National Union of Teachers' commitment to take industrial action on "oversize" classes from next September has been voted top priority for discussion at the union's annual conference in April.

One third of primary pupils, amounting to nearly 1,500,000

## Coroners concerned over selection procedures

## Home Office may seek change in the law on inquest juries

By Marcel Berlin

Legal Correspondent

The Home Office is considering proposing changes to the law on inquest juries after the anomalies and shortcomings that were revealed by the cases of Blair Peach and James Kelly.

Inquests into the deaths of the two men are to be held in the spring, in both cases with a jury. The way those juries are to be picked is causing concern to coroners and the Home Office, who are anxious that in those well-publicised cases there should be no possibility of the juries being criticised as biased.

Miss Richardson said at a press conference called to launch the pamphlet that it was extremely difficult for MPs to get information about the security services, their expenditure, manpower, structure and efficiency. She gave out copies of questions which she had not been allowed to table in the House of Commons.

"These show quite clearly the powers of civil servants in the Table Office of the House of Commons to block MPs", she said although she added that they were doing their duty by acting on past precedents.

Questions ruled inadmissible were to various ministers, asking: how many personnel are employed in the Defence Intelligence Staff; where can estimates of public expenditure on the Defence Intelligence staffs, DIS and D16, be located; what new reporting procedures for Secret Services have been introduced in the past six months; what steps is the Prime Minister taking to restore full political control over the Secret Services; and is an internal inquiry now taking place into the Blunt case.

Mr Duncan Campbell, the journalist who was a defendant in the ABC trial, and who reported on the extent of telephone tapping in recent articles in the *New Statesman*, is a member of the group.

He said that the specific prohibition on the tapping of MPs' telephones which Sir Harold Wilson introduced had been so weakened that it was now not very effective. Political aides employed by members of the last Labour government were under surveillance at one time or another.

Many members of the party involved in trade union disputes of a perfectly legitimate character had had their phones tapped.

Mr Campbell claimed that from his inquiries he judged that 10 or so MPs had been under surveillance; that number excluded the many occasions when MPs might have been in touch with other people who were being tapped.

Ministers have ordered a further cut of £3.9m in the budget of the British Council after an inter-departmental review of the council's work. The savings, to be made over three years, will be announced in a White Paper.

The council had estimated that a cut of 15 per cent in its budget for 1980-81 would cost more than 500 jobs in Britain and abroad. With the total reduction over four years topping 20 per cent, it fears that half the council staff in the United Kingdom and a third of those overseas may be made redundant.

More cuts may result from a review of the work of the Overseas Development Administration, which provides more than half the council's funds. No indication has been given of the ODA's contribution beyond 1981.

The board of the British Council, which met yesterday, is to ask the Government to reconsider the latest cuts. It says going beyond the past 11.5 per cent cut would irreparably damage its contribution to Britain's vital overseas interests.

An additional concern to the Council is that the £3.9m reduction has been set at 1979 prices and will represent considerably more in real terms because of its spread over three years.

A spokesman for the council said that the latest cuts would probably mean a complete withdrawal from 12 countries and the closure of offices in some larger countries where more than one exists. Up to 25 more countries might be affected by staff withdrawals.

One third of primary pupils, amounting to nearly 1,500,000

on a coroners' jury more than three times a year, there is only a Home Office circular urging that more women should be chosen and suggesting that jurors should not all come from one narrow area.

In practice it is up to the officer of the particular coroner's court to pick the jury in whatever way he wishes. Up to a few years ago, it was not uncommon for a coroner's officer to have a list of more or less "regular" jurors on whom he could rely.

It was even known for trials to be made in public houses to get enough jurors, or for the officer's relatives, neighbours or friends to be called on.

However, there are virtually no legal provisions governing their selection. Unlike juries in criminal trials, which are chosen according to a procedure designed to achieve random selection. Unfortunately, in the context of the Peach and Kelly cases, many coroners' officers are former policemen or connected with the police, and according to some critics, might not be considered the most appropriate people to pick jurors required to deal with cases in which the conduct of the police is at issue.

It is fair to say that nowadays most coroners' officers use the electoral register to try to achieve a genuine random selection. Unfortunately, in the context of the Peach and Kelly cases, many coroners' officers are former policemen or connected with the police, and according to some critics, might not be considered the most appropriate people to pick jurors required to deal with cases in which the conduct of the police is at issue.

Many coroners believe that it is time for the law to be changed so that their juries are broadly in line with ordinary juries, and are picked, paid and challenged in the same way.

The fact that there is no legal provision for challenging coroner's juries adds to that difficulty.

About 5 per cent of inquests take place with a jury. The main circumstances are: where the death was by murder or manslaughter; where it occurred in a prison or in police custody; where there are specific statutes requiring a jury (for example, deaths in rail and air accidents and industrial poisoning); and where the death "occurred in circumstances which the continuance or possible recurrence of which is prejudicial to the health or safety of the public".

That last criterion was applied by the Court of Appeal in deciding to order a jury in the Blair Peach case. Coroners are worried that other deaths not previously considered to require a jury might now come under the wide interpretation given by Lord Denning.

Many coroners believe that it is time for the law to be changed so that their juries are broadly in line with ordinary juries, and are picked, paid and challenged in the same way.

The demonstrators beat the sheep, which organized the demonstration, stated the Minister to defend firmly his position in Brussels, and to maintain import restrictions on British sheepmeat so long as a new market organization for sheepmeat has not been set up by the European Community.

Sheep farming, according to the federation, is the main source of livelihood of 200,000 people in France and an essential part of the rural economy of some poorer regions.

Parisians who watched with curiosity and amusement that the most efficient in Europe was challenged yesterday at a meeting of the Common Select Committee on Agriculture. Professor John Bowman, director of the Centre for Agricultural Strategy at Reading University, said that a combination of high yields and extensive feed on dairy farms here did not make farming here the best.

"We must not make the assumption that we necessarily have the best part of the Community for producing milk", he said. "We are by no means the most efficient." The United Kingdom dairy industry is in the top half of the league table in Europe.

He told the committee in written evidence that "on average dairy farms in the Netherlands and Belgium achieve higher productivity than do United Kingdom farms. However, they compare favourably with the Danish and achieve much higher productivity levels than French, German and Italian farms."

The nine members of the committee spent the morning grappling with the EEC dairy surplus after visiting dairy farms in Berkshire. Mr Douglas Hogg, Conservative MP for Grantham, wondered whether the surplus could be cut by reducing the use of expensive, imported protein feed on dairy farms. That might lower yields without reducing farmers' profits.

"We were rather impressed by the profit that Irish farmers get from their production," Mr Hogg said. British milk yields per cow are more than half as great again as those in the Irish Republic.

Committee members debated whether a cut in EEC milk prices would reduce yields. Professor Victor Beynon, from Exeter University, said a cut might not affect the smallest farms, whose owners often work in factories while their wives look after the farms.

Professor Bowman suggested that "the effect of a squeeze on these smaller farms would probably be to buy a few more cows".

The new budget, which was rejected by the committee, is an ingenious attempt to strike a compromise between the penny-pinching attitudes of EEC member states and the demands of the Euro-MPs.

The new budget amounts to about £10,310m, of which £2,350m would actually be spent in the calendar year 1980. (The rest would be carried forward into the next year.)

The comparable figures (at the current exchange rates) for the draft budget rejected last December by the Parliament were £10,490m and £9,710m.

The reduction in the overall size of the proposed budget is explained mainly by a cut in farm price support, the main item in the budget.

That would put the Parliament in the position of either rejecting the budget again, or rubber stamping the decisions of EEC agricultural ministers—the very issue over which Euro-MPs made their show of defiance last December.

Alternatively, the Council of Ministers could allow the Parliament to adopt the budget in something like the form proposed by the Commission prior to the farm-price fixing. Member states could then request a supplementary budget later in the year to cover spending overruns in the agricultural sector.

Although the Parliament has the power to reject a supplementary budget, it seems doubtful whether the necessary majority could be found to do so. To refuse the supplementary budget would plunge the EEC into immediate financial crisis, whereas the Parliament made its gesture of defiance last December, knowing that the EEC's finances would soon come under strain for at least six months.

An interesting footnote to the Commission's new proposal is the discovery that that part of budget revenue which comes from import duties and levies has proved much more buoyant than expected.

If approved, the proposal would still leave a margin of nearly £2,000m of additional expenditure before the EEC exhausted the proceeds from value-added tax, which, for example, would still account for more than 70 per cent of EEC's expenditure in calendar 1980.

None the less, the curb on agricultural spending, coupled with more money for other areas—even if less than demanded last December by the Parliament—would probably be enough to satisfy many Euro-MPs.

For the moment, however, the whole package is little more than an academic exercise, since the envisaged agricultural savings assume that member states will agree to the Commission's recently announced farm-price proposals and related measures for curbing over-production of milk and sugar.

The chorus of complaint from national farming lobbies suggests that there is very little chance of such agreement being reached, and certainly not by the April 1 target date in which case the Commission's arithmetic will need to be drastically revised.

The next step is consideration of the budget proposal by EEC budget ministers. Countries like France, seem certain to insist that the result of the farm-price fixing, which could drag well into the summer, should be included in the amended draft the Council will eventually pass to the Parliament.

That would put the Parliament in the position of either rejecting the budget again, or rubber stamping the decisions of EEC agricultural ministers—the very issue over which Euro-MPs made their show of defiance last December.

The new arrangements are due to come into effect on March 1 when the restaurants will shut again if the Government does not agree to modify its proposals.

A meeting between representatives of the restaurant owners and Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister, last night failed to change the situation and the final decision to lock out customers was announced today.

The restaurateurs maintain that the Government is placing too much administrative work on restaurant staffs especially for the small family businesses and showing an excessively severe attitude by the heavy punishments on transgressors.

They have asked for simplification of the receipt forms, time to allow the new system to be run in and a reasonable period of practice before heavy fines are inflicted.

They are also complaining that the authorities fail to give them adequate protection against the wave of violence which has struck restaurants, especially in Milan and Rome.

Madrid Metro crash injures more than 80

Madrid, Feb 14.—More than 80 people were injured seriously, when a Madrid underground train collided during the morning rush hour.

## WEST EUROPE



Led by stilt-walkers and a Tricolour-draped animal, French sheep farmers protest in Paris.

## &lt;h

# Imperial Group Ltd.- part of the country's foundations.

A country's economy can only flourish when its foundations are strong. And the foundations of any economy must be the real wealth-producers: those few companies that year by year quietly go on adding to the nation's treasury. Imperial Group is such a company. Last year Imperial paid nearly £5m a day in taxes of one kind or another—money that keeps our welfare services going, our schools open, pays pensions, even helps support ailing industries.

Imperial makes things—over a thousand different products. Products that include tobacco goods from W.D. & H.O. Wills, John Player & Sons and Ogden's; foods from Ross Foods, Buxted Poultney, Golden Wonder, Smedley-HP Foods, Young's Seafoods; beers from Courage and John Smith.

Imperial provides jobs—nearly 100,000 at the last count. And through those hundred thousand employees, Imperial provides support for their families and dependants too.

Nearly 200,000 shareholders—a good proportion of them representing pension funds and insurance companies who in turn represent many hundreds of thousands of ordinary people—benefit from Imperial's real wealth-creating capacity by the high yield on their shares.

With four pence in every consumer pound spent on one or other of Imperial's products it is an essential element of the country's economy—one of a small group of companies that can truly call themselves part of the country's foundations.

# IMPERIAL

IMPERIAL—part of the country's foundations.

Paris

staurants  
Italy  
on strike

Vis

er

## WEST EUROPE

**Soviet official caught spying by French**

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Feb 14

Mr Gennadi Trakov a Soviet consular official in Marseilles, was caught on Saturday by officials of the DST, the French counter-espionage agency, as he was taking delivery of defence secrets concerning the Mirage 2000 combat aircraft.

It is scheduled to replace the Mirage 3 fighter of the French Air Force by 1984. Four prototypes of the aircraft are now undergoing trials at Istres, near Marseilles.

Mr Trakov's job at the consulate general was to study scientific questions related to the port and airport of Marseilles. He had been in his present post for three years. It was also disclosed by official sources today that he had attempted to infiltrate Sniat, the aircraft construction firm producing the Mirage 2000.

The Soviet official left Marseilles for Moscow on Sunday.

Several other people are reported to have been detained by the police in Marseilles in connection with the Trakov affair.

This espionage affair has broken out amid signs of a distinct cooling of relations between France and Russia caused by the Soviet intervention.

**Strikers secure release of Greenpeace boat**

By David Nicholson-Lord

A protest strike by 3,000 local

trade unionists led to the release

from Cherbourg yesterday

of a boat belonging to Greenpeace, the international

ecology group.

It had been impounded by

the authorities and the captain

was arrested.

The demonstration by trade

unionists followed angry scenes

in the harbour early yesterday

morning as local anti-nuclear

protesters joined with the crew

of the Rainbow Warrior in

unsuccessful attempts to stop

the unloading of a cargo of

spent Japanese nuclear fuel.

It was destined for the

French reprocessing plant at

de la Hague, the fuel being

carried in the British Nuclear

Fuels vessel Pacific Swan.

During the unloading, according

to Greenpeace, one of the

steel casks carrying the fuel was

dropped while the police said

they found an incendiary device.

Greenpeace said yesterday

that all but one of the charges

faced by the Rainbow Warrior's

captain—that of violating the

marine penal code—had been

dropped.

Police widow kills herself

Nice, Feb 14.—The wife of a

French policeman who was acci-

dently killed by other police-

men on Tuesday, shot her son

Nicolas, aged five, and then

shot herself with her husband's

service pistol early today.

Police said.

She was despondent after

being told that her husband,

M. Philippe Maziz, aged 25, was

shot in the head by mistake by

four members of the anti-gang

police.

By Order of the Parties Directly Concerned

PUBLIC AUCTION

GLOUCESTER HOTEL

HARRINGTON GARDENS, LONDON SW7

Saturday, 16th February, 1980

at 11.00 a.m.

Viewing from 10.00 a.m.

HIGH QUALITY EXCEPTIONAL

RETAINED BALANCE

HANDMADE PERSIAN &amp;

ORIENTAL CARPETS

RUGS &amp; RUNNERS IN SIZES FROM APPROXIMATELY

1x1 TO 14x10

Following the closure of the agency in Teheran and the

departure of the principals the short notice order has

been received to turn all United Kingdom holdings of the

Brokers into cash

Terms: Cash or Certified Cheques or other arrangements

BICKENSTAFF &amp; KNOWLES

International Adjusters &amp; Auctioneers

In association with

DAVID HANFORD &amp; COMPANY

Specialist Auctioneers of fine Oriental rugs

18 Melcombe Street, Dorset Square,

London N.W.1. Tel: 01-262 6628

UP TO £70 OFF

SKIING HOLIDAYS.

Thinking of going skiing in February or March? If you

book a skiing holiday at any hotel in top Spanish resorts like

Formigal, La Molina, Masella and Cerler, we'll take an incredible

£60 or £70 off the price of a two week holiday, and £30 or

£35 off the price of a one week holiday. Departures are from

Gatwick, Luton or Manchester.

These fantastic savings are available as long as you book

before the end of February. So get round to your travel agent

straight away, and ask about our Best Buys to the Spanish

Pyrenees. You won't believe our prices.

10% deposit is required.

Thomson

Wintersports

ATC 1518

SIGHTLESS

Many things are good to look upon and

bring enjoyment and happiness, but the

blind must live in a land of darkness.

They can, however, still enjoy the pleasure

of reading by the free loan of specially

prepared books in Braille and Moon

supplied by this library.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS

AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

are urgently needed and will be gratefully

received by the Secretary.

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

CROMWELL RD, BREDBURY, STOCKPORT, SK6 2SG

Registered under the National Assistance Act, 1946

## OVERSEAS

**Iran minister says inquiry into Shah being set up**

From Nicholas Ashford

Salisbury, Feb 14

Although the French Government

remains opposed to economic sanctions, on the

ground that they are both

ineffective and counter-productive,

it has made it clear

repeatedly in the past couple

of weeks that there can be no

resumption of a positive climate

of détente, and of the cooperation

that goes with it, so long

as Moscow does not withdraw

its troops from Afghanistan.

Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, the

French Foreign Minister, who

is on an official visit to Helsinki,

said last night at the dinner

given in his honour by the

Finnish colleagues that "confidence

must be restored by those who have undermined it.

It is indispensable for détente.

It is necessary in order that the

Madrid meeting to take stock

of the application of the Helsinki

agreement can be productive.

Mr Odabashian Bani-Sadr, the

Iranian Foreign Minister, said today

that the American hostages

held at the United States Embassy

in Tehran could be released

in 48 hours, but their actual release

would almost certainly take

more time, he said.

Earlier in the day, President

Abedhassan Bani-Sadr told

Italian television from Iran

that the hostages could be

released in 48 hours if President

Carter accepted the latest

Iranian proposals and if there

were no complications.

Mr Odabashian said later:

"What Mr Bani-Sadr means is

that the process which we have

discussed with Dr Waldheim

(the United Nations Secretary-

General) during his stay here

—which was supposed to be

carried out immediately but

was delayed until recent days—is

apparently becoming a reality."

Mr Bani-Sadr means that if

everything could have been

done in 48 hours, then the

whole thing would be over."

Victims of plot: Hojatollah

Kholmi, the spiritual leader

of the Muslim students occupying

the American Embassy, was

quoted in Iranian newspapers

today as saying that the

students were the victims of a

plot to undermine the embassy

occurrence. UPI—Reuter.

Waldheim plan: Dr Waldheim

is working on the delicate final

details of a plan to secure the

release of the hostages, he said

to the press yesterday.

The British administration

naturally denies that it is pre-

judiced one way or another.

Officials argue that if Lord

Soames seems to be acting

mainly against the party and its

military wing, Zanu, it is be-

cause they are responsible for

most political intimidation and

violations of the ceasefire."

The impression among inde-

pendent observers in Salisbury

is that Lord Soames's claim to

be acting even-handed is be-

ginning to wear thin. In par-

ticular, it is felt that his over-

reliance on the existing

Rhodesian administration, partic-

ularly for information about

what is happening around the

country, is mainly responsible

for his apparent one-sidedness.

Zanu (PF) claims that Lord

## OVERSEAS

## Turkish troops seize Izmir factory after battle with workers

Ankara, Feb 14.—Turkish troops using armoured cars stormed a state cotton-yarn factory in the western town of Izmir today and evicted about 1,000 protesting left-wing workers after a gun battle, eye witnesses reported.

One policeman was wounded as police and hundreds of the 10,000 soldiers on the scene, supported by tanks and helicopters, rushed into the factory, scene of almost daily violence for the last few weeks.

As troops fought in other Turkish towns with leftist workers and students in sympathy with the Izmir workers, the Cabinet of Mr Suleiman Demirel, after a routine meeting, called on the nation not to panic.

The troops carrying assault rifles stormed the factory after the workers ignored an ultimatum to come out. As tanks stood by and troops surrounded the plant, armoured cars burst through the doors and the soldiers ran in.

After an exchange of fire, the workers were apparently armed with pistols—the workers surrendered and came out with their hands up, witnesses said. Some were taken to a sports stadium and detained, they added.

A general strike in Izmir, an Aegean resort city, continued tonight. Municipal workers were apparently striking in support of the cotton-yarn factory workers while other businesses stayed closed because of the violence.

The workers occupied the factory to protest against large-scale dismissals of left-leaving workers after the change from

## Mr Vance criticizes Israeli plan for Hebron

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, Feb 14

The Israeli Government has been strongly criticized by the United States' Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, over its decision to approve the principle of Jewish settlement in the centre of Hebron, the second largest Arab town in the occupied West Bank.

Heavily armed gendarmes clashed with leftist workers and students in the eastern town of Tunceli, according to the semi-official Anatolian news agency. One person died and three were wounded, two seriously, it said.

The agency quoted the Tunceli provincial governor as saying: "The town looks as though there's a war going on."

Farther east, in Kars, near

the Soviet border, leftist

bombed several banks but no

casualties were reported.

In Istanbul, residents said

many shops stayed shut today

after an unknown group

threatened shopkeepers with

violence if they did not close

to protest against Mr Demirel's

recent economic measures

including big price rise increases.

Police said tonight that 300

people had been detained.

Mr Bülent Ecevit, Turkish

Opposition leader and former

Prime Minister, accused the

Government of carrying out

"the worst repression the world

has seen since the regime of

Idi Amin in Uganda". In an

uncharacteristically strong statement, Mr Ecevit said he was

more concerned about the politi-

cal situation now than he

had been before the last mil-

itary coup in 1971.

He said Mr Demirel had

"blown up all the possible

bridges" between their two

parties.—Reuter.

## Liberal reforms likely in the post-Tito era

Continued from page 1

sis is to be kept even more strongly on independence and on safeguarding Yugoslavia against outside threats and internally the reformist liberalizing course is to continue.

In fact the collective leadership of 33 men has been assuming increasing responsibilities over the past few years as President Tito left more and more of the day-to-day business to the men he chose to secure the continuity of his life work.

Since he entered hospital three weeks ago the leadership took full charge of Yugoslavia's affairs. The responsibility is divided between the party and the state along regional lines.

Mr Lazar Kolisevski, the Vice-President of the state Presidency, will become the titular head of state for the remainder of his one-year term which expires in May. The presiding member of the party Praesidium will take over the chairmanship until October when his term of office expires and another member of the Praesidium takes over.

The state Presidency together with the party Praesidium represent the intricate system of succession envisaged to safeguard against any one person climbing to the top. The system has already been functioning for nine years.

But the man who matters most is Dr Vladimir Bakaric, the urbane 67-year-old lawyer from Croatia who has been a close friend and aide of President Tito for more than 40 years. He is the last survivor of what was once a tightly-knit innermost circle of young Communist revolutionaries with whom President Tito started in 1938.

He is not likely to make a claim for power but he is very much the man behind the scenes. His voice is bound to prevail in the future and in situations where the regionally represented leadership may

## Leftists vacate embassy in San Salvador

San Salvador, Feb 14.—Leftist militants vacated the Panamanian Embassy here today and freed their three hostages, including the Ambassador, Senator David Peres Ramos, police said.

Members of the Popular League on February 28 seized the embassy yesterday to back the demands of their comrades occupying the Spanish Embassy for the release of several detainees.

The militants also occupied the Panamanian Embassy last month, but left three days later when El Salvador's ruling junta accepted its demands for the release of seven detainees.

Leftist guerrillas and security forces today clashed in Zacatecoluca, 40 miles from San Salvador, but the guerrillas fled. The oil had been unloaded at Durban.—Reuter.

Algeria to give Seychelles aid in education

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, Feb 14

The Seychelles is developing relations with other socialist governments in the African region. Mr Jacques Hodoul, Foreign Minister of the Indian Ocean island group, who has returned from visits to Libya and Algeria, announced that 12 Algerian advisers are to be sent to the islands to help with an education programme.

Guinea has agreed to send 10 advisers to the Seychelles for two years, also to assist with education, and East Germany has sent almost a ton of drugs.

The first equipment for oil test drilling in Seychelles waters has arrived. A consortium of American oil companies is to start drilling in an area of about 8,400 square miles.

## Kampuchea 'faces famine threat'

Singapore, Feb 14.—Food supplies in Kampuchea will run out by the end of next month and the war-ravaged country will then be entirely dependent on food from the outside world, a British aid worker said here today.

Mr Geoffrey Busby, a representative of Oxfam, said at least one million tonnes of food must be shipped into Kampuchea before the next harvest in October in order to prevent a disaster.

More than three million people, mainly in rural areas, would face starvation if the food failed to reach them in time, Mr Busby said.

The present food supplies will last till the end of March. Thereafter the country will be

entirely dependent on food from the outside to sustain its population until the next harvest in the autumn", he added.

The crisis had been caused

by a poor harvest last season.

Mr Busby, who has just returned from a one-week visit to Kampuchea, said that international relief agencies, including the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (Unicef), could supply the vast amount of food, but a greater problem would be distribution within Kampuchea.

The facilities at Phnom Penh and Kompong Som, Kampuchea's two main ports where most food supplies land, have improved but the roads are inadequate and in a poor state of

repair, making it difficult to speed up food deliveries to the countryside.

"A great deal of organization and careful logistical plans will have to be worked out to make sure that big quantities of food are properly landed and distributed. Certain areas in the country are no-go areas as far as the Phnom Penh Government of Heng Samrin is concerned. They are Pol Pot areas, where people tell us fighting is still going on", he added.

Mr Busby said relief convoys were usually provided with token Kampuchean military escorts. "Some aid workers, carrying medical supplies, move without any escort at all. We have never been harassed by Pol Pot forces."—Reuter.

## Catholics win struggle for Jasna Gora shrine

From John Darton  
Warsaw, Feb 12

The Roman Catholic Church has won what is coming to be called the "battle of Jasna Gora," the most significant church-state confrontation since the visit to Poland by the Pope last June.

The controversy is a case study in how local disputes get out of hand and have national repercussions when the two paramount institutions in Polish life—the church and the Communist Party—come to loggerheads.

It centered upon the expansion of a bumpy strip of road at the foot of the famous Pauline monastery in Czestochowa, the holies shrine of Polish Catholics.

The church claimed that a 32ft-wide underground passageway being constructed for pedestrians under the expanded road was too narrow to accommodate the throngs of pilgrims. It suggested that the construction project was a plot by the local authorities to restrict access to the hilltop monastery, where the revered painting of the Black Madonna has drawn worshippers for 598 years.

The authorities, both in the provincial government and at the Office for Religious Affairs in Warsaw, said the project was simply designed to ease traffic congestion and make perilous crossings safe. Privately, officials said the church was over-reacting.

Beginning in September, Mgr Stefan Barela, the bishop of Czestochowa, fired off telegrams and letters to 11 government agencies and ministries. He read a series of letters to his congregation, alleging, among other things, that the construction project was intended to deflate the cult of the Madonna and ensure that the Pope, who often visited Jasna Gora when he was a cardinal in Cracow, would not return for the 600th anniversary of the monastery's founding in 1982.

He ordered that the church's mighty bell should toll for 10 minutes three times a day in protest.

Cardinal Wyszyński, the head of a church adhered to by more than 90 per cent of Poland's 35 million people, responded with outrage. He called the project an act of barbarism.

High-level church sources confirmed that the Pope himself became involved.

Last Friday, the Polish Government announced a statement issued by the Polish news agency Pap, reported that the dispute had been resolved. It said that under an agreement reached by a commission of church and state representatives, the authorities would abandon the tunnel underpass, close the cross street during pilgrimages and install a traffic light there.

Despite the compromise, feelings run high on both sides.

Government officials insist that the agreement was reached as far back as January 7 and accuse the church of drumming up a needless controversy.—New York Times News Service.

## Absence of Polish Premier puts his future in doubt

Warsaw, Feb 14.—The political future of Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Polish Prime Minister, became increasingly in doubt today when he failed to make a planned afternoon speech before the Polish party congress.

It appeared that Mr Jaroszewicz would no longer be part of the Politburo and would be content to take care of business only until legislative elections on March 23. His health has been officially cited as the reason for his departure.

preceded by ambiguous statements on the governing of the country made by Mr Edward Gerek, the party secretary, and other congress delegates earlier this week. His position seemed shaky during discussions and meetings yesterday.

Mr Jaroszewicz was apparently particularly striking since he had been present at debates this morning. Polish officials said they could not say when the speech would be made.

The new uncertainty over Mr Jaroszewicz's political fate was

## Iveco. Keeping the going good.

Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic and Magirus-Deutz united to form IVECO.

Together they represent 350 years of manufacturing experience.

Working as one to broaden their research, they produce a highly specialized range of trucks and buses that are above all safe, reliable and economical to run.

Truly a sharing of traditions, resources and technological know-how.

And an international dealer network with years of experience working alongside hauliers.

Quality comes from the shop floor

50,000 people and 14 vehicle parts factories integrated into a modular production programme, and 33 other production plants all over the world.

This constitutes a system with great technological and design advantages, which are the foundations of IVECO quality, and it is the basis for one of the most complete and varied ranges of vehicles in the world. It has a productive capacity in diesel engines alone of 450,000 units a year.

Comfort, safety, peace of mind

Peace of mind depends on comfort, efficiency, safety and security on the road, and profitability at the end of the day.

It also means being backed by a maintenance network that ensures full service for IVECO vehicles throughout their service life.

A network with highly trained technicians, a streamlined spares system with all the advantages of modular design, and 4000 service points in over 100 countries throughout the world.

**IVECO**  
A world of experience



## OVERSEAS

## Two Gandhi men win corruption case plea because Janata erred

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Feb 14

Bungling by the former Janata Government today helped Mrs Indira Gandhi's Minister of Works and her special assistant get off answering charges of corruption during the 1977 general election campaign. A Special Court judge found in favour of their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

### The Brandt Commission's report

## People in the poverty belts face food gap

The first of a series looking at some of the main topics analysed by the report of the Brandt Commission.

By Roger Berthoud

There are 29 "least developed countries" where the average annual income a head in 1977 was about \$150 (£65). Most of these poorest of the poor countries are in two "poverty belts". One extends across the middle of Africa, from the Sahara in the north to Lake Nyasa in the south. The other begins with the Yemens and Afghanistan and stretches across South-East Asia and some East Asian countries.

These belts include parts of countries not among the 29, like Kenya, Kampuchea, Burma, Vietnam and India. The Brandt Commission, which held one meeting in Mali, in the drought-stricken Sahel zone, wonders whether very poor parts of countries should be treated on a par with the poorest countries.

Some of the countries in the poverty belts have large populations, like Bangladesh; others, like The Gambia, are small in population and area. Each has a slim margin between subsistence and disaster. They are afflicted by droughts, floods, soil erosion and creeping deserts. A flood can take away the topsoil for ever.

Agriculture provides 44 per cent of the poorest countries' gross domestic product and 83 per cent of employment. Projections indicate these countries will face a food gap between production and needs of at least 20 million tonnes by 1990, roughly a third of their consumption.

The gap has many causes, but the fundamental problem is the control and management of water, according to the Brandt report. Crops in the humid tropics of South Asia are damaged by monsoon floods, and yields in all humid tropical areas are limited, *inter alia*, by disease, root-zone saturation and the loss of soil nutrients.

In the poorest African countries, and notably in the Sahel zone and in Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Tanzania, much of the farming is in semi-arid tropics, where "evapo-transpiration" is high and rainfall can vary by 40 per cent from year to year.

Irrigation, with proper drainage, gives greater yields, more choice of crops, more intensive farming, and contributes to hydro-power. Many big schemes have been studied, for example, for the river basins of Senegal, Niger, Volta, Lake Chad, Brahmaputra-Ganges, the Himalayan watershed and the Mekong. But to exploit them would cost at least \$50,000m (£21,000m) over 15 to 20 years, it is estimated. Much research is needed also.

These would include large regional projects of water and soil management; the eradication of river-blindness, bilharzia and malaria; solar energy development and mineral and petroleum exploration; and support for industrialisation and infrastructural investment.

New machinery would be required on a regional basis to coordinate funding, which would require an additional \$4,000m a year for 20 years on special

From Our Correspondent  
Colombo, Feb 14

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka today reshuffled his Cabinet, relocating offices, but there were no new faces as expected earlier.

The President, who already holds the portfolios of Defence and Plan Implementation, also took over Higher Education as well as responsibility for the two state organizations controlling the nationalized tea and rubber plantations.

The responsibility for other plantations was entrusted to

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in

the Desai Government had established the Special Courts in May last year, it had done so without proper authority, for the particular order under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Act had only been gazetted last September and had no retrospective effect.

This is the second time a Special Court judge has voided their appeal on a technicality.

The Special Courts were set up by the Desai Government to expedite cases against the previous Gandhi administration. But Judge M. S. Joshi today ruled such courts were illegal and had no jurisdiction in the so-called Jeeps case. The appeal was made by Mr P. C. Sethi, treasurer of the Congress Party at the 1977 elections but back in Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet, and by Mr R. K. Dhawan, who has just been appointed the Prime Minister's special assistant.

They, together with two former ministers, were originally charged by the police in July 1977 with putting pressure on well-known business firms that had enjoyed government contracts in the past, to "donate" more than 130 Indian-made Jeeps for the use of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress Party candidates in north India during the election campaign three years ago.

They were charged under India's Prevention of Corruption Act because the police alleged that no payment or bribe was ever made for the Jeeps.

The judge today found that although the Law Ministry in



## SPORT

## Olympic Games



Nikolai Zamyatov put the Nordic skiing half of the world on red alert as he blazed the gold trail in the cross-country...

## A new Russian follows an old Russian trail

Lake Placid, Feb 14.—Nikolai Zamyatov, of the Soviet Union, today won the men's 30 kilometres cross-country ski race to take the first gold medal of the 1980 Winter Olympic Games. A student, aged 24, he finished the course in 1hr 27min 2.8sec to win by 31.42sec from Vasili Rochev, also of the Soviet Union.

Ivanov, 26, earned Bulgaria their first medal of any Winter Olympics with a surprising third place in 1hr 28min 3.87sec. Thomas Wassberg, of Sweden, was fourth in 1hr 28min 40.33sec.

The Soviet victory was repeated in the 10km race, in which Vasili Rochev triumphed in 30min 29sec. Saseyov was in the Soviet contingent sent here this year, but was dropped from the four-man team selected to race today.

The strong showing by Zamyatov and Rochev showed that the Soviet Union would probably dominate the Nordic events again.

## Stock soars to hit a new Alpine peak



From John Hennessy  
Lake Placid, Feb 14

Austria are not so much dominating the world in men's downhill skiing as humiliating it. In spite of leaving out of their team Franz Klammer, and the world champion, Josef Walcher, they still provided the first three home in the first of the six Olympic Alpine events here today.

As if that were not enough for the rest to swallow, the winner was Leonhard Stock, who on his arrival here was regarded as the downhill reserve. Presumably by now all bitterness is forgotten, but the confusion caused by mastering the course by the Austrian team so convincingly in practice led to a blinding row among the Austrians in public yesterday and the elimination of Walcher.

Nor was that all. The second place was taken by Stock's compatriot Peter Wirsberger, closely followed by Stock in red and white longitudinal stripes so that they looked like some form of Colorado beetle.

There is no doubt that Stock was suited to this course with its critical upper section. Running ninth in fact, fifteenth, since the last six in the start list were sent down first, set line through Stock in red and white longitudinal stripes so that they looked like some form of Colorado beetle.

Even if the uninitiated will not

strayed in from the west. Wirsberger's time was 1min 46.12sec, 0.62sec (a sizeable margin in this event) behind Stock and exactly half a second in front of the leading Canadian, Steve Fophorski.

Stock was surrounded by hundreds of delighted compatriots after his victory. He had not realized what he had achieved as he fell into the arms of the Austrian coach, Udo Albl. "It's great," Stock said. "But I am still too moved to appreciate the full significance of this title. I am sorry that Franz Klammer was not here, but I am very proud to be his successor. I had a faultless run. The course was perfect. The snow was held well under my skis and the poor visibility did not bother me.

Before we go further, a word of recognition to Konrad Bartelski, twelfth place, the best ever achieved by a British skier. He finished in 1hr 45.53, a respectable 3sec behind the winner, but such is his competitive instinct that he may have hoped for something better.

The other three Britons finished a bunch of three-quarters of the way down the hill. Peter Wirsberger, a 20-year-old, was twenty-eighth, one place ahead of David Carrill and two ahead of Alan Stewart, who was hampered by a brace on his damaged left knee.

There is no doubt that Stock was suited to this course with its critical upper section. Running ninth in fact, fifteenth, since the last six in the start list were sent down first, set line through Stock in red and white longitudinal stripes so that they looked like some form of Colorado beetle.

Even if the uninitiated will not

so successfully that he reached the top, which called for giant slalom technique rather than that appropriate to a downhill. He hung a milestone of 1.21sec around his neck then and, in spite of a brave effort over the last 100m, the speed at which he skied was too much for him as it would have been for every other skier in the world.

The top section soon proved the downfall of Kees Read, many people's choice for the race in Canadian colours. His principal virtue is his courage in tackling at a time when others play for safety rather than negotiating with a tight course such as this is at the top. He threw caution to the wind and gave it all he had—for a quarter of a second. Then he disappeared in a flurry of snow and he fought to make his course of skis wandering in all directions.

Whether Bartelski is satisfied or not with himself, he has restored his reputation in British eyes. Fifteen years ago he was the age of 20, was thought to have a glowing future. There have been many ups and downs since, but he has had a long and distinguished career, including defection for two years to the Dutch, under a residential qualification.

They missed the heavy caterpillar tracks which drive the Snow-cats. Tens of thousands of people swarmed over the mountain slopes to see the Games' premier sport, leaving long queues for the single lift and tramping up the steep sides if they were unable to make use of the system of transportation.

RESULTS: MEN'S 30 KILOMETRES CROSS-COUNTRY: 1. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 27min 2.8sec; 2. V. Rochev (USSR), 1hr 27min 30.2sec; 3. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 28min 3.87sec; 4. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 45.53; 5. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 6. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 7. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 8. V. Wassberg (Sweden), 1hr 46.12sec; 9. A. Decker (West Germany), 1hr 46.12sec; 10. T. Mikkola (Finland), 1hr 46.12sec; 11. K. Bartelski (Poland), 1hr 46.12sec; 12. A. Stewart (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 13. D. Gandy (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 14. J. Read (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 15. K. Hennessy (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 16. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 17. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 18. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 19. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 20. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 46.12sec; 21. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 46.12sec; 22. V. Wassberg (Sweden), 1hr 46.12sec; 23. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 24. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 25. D. Gandy (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 26. A. Stewart (GB), 1hr 46.12sec.



... and Leonhard Stock sounded a similar warning for the other Alpine half as he caught the glint in the downhill...

The Soviet team won six of the 14 gold medals at Innsbruck. Light snow fell for most of the race, run over the Monzabon Hoevenberg course, which last week was packed with about 20 centimetres of artificial snow. For the last two years started with a flourish in a first race, Stock built up a handy 36-second lead over the Bulgarian at the halfway stage.

Rochev, aged 28, Serviceman who was runner-up to Zamyatov in the Soviet's 10-kilometre championship in 1978 and 1979, was in fourth place at halfway behind Wirsberger, but finished strongly in the last 15 kilometres.

A big disappointment was Oddvar Brea, of Norway, who had been favoured on the strength of winning 15 out of 26 big international contests in 1979, but, according to the pre-Olympic reports, had been beaten in a first race, and had to start again in a second meeting.

The strong showing by Zamyatov and Rochev showed that the Soviet Union would probably dominate the Nordic events again.

From Our Special Correspondent

Hamburg, Feb 14.—It was an all too familiar story of the British teams disputing the last day of round-robin play in the world indoor team competition for the BP Cup here today.

While the girls demolished an admittedly weak Italian team 3-0 to earn a semi-final meeting against France, the men, playing Sweden for leadership of the Green group, dropped the two singles matches with frailty that exposed an inability to do the basic things well enough.

And the same for the new Swedish national indoor champion, Tomas Hogstedt, who, at 161, is three months younger than Zamyatov and Rochev.

The disappointment arose from the manner of Harris's defeat.

Like the young men competing internationally there was a lack of awareness about what to do on the vital points: of how to impose pressure against someone who possessed no greater talents.

There was a let-up in the performance at the bellure displayed by Jeremy Dier in losing 6-2, 6-4 to the competent Swedish No. 1, Anders Jarryd. The lofty reaches of the three-court Alsterdorf Sporthalle were not unfamiliar to British crowds. We reluctantly forced to share Dier's misery and his strong language.

Even so, the men, playing for the manner of Harris's defeat.

From Our Special Correspondent

Hamburg, Feb 14.—The British national team manager Paul Hutchins who has captained the boys here to a place in the semi-final round was pleased with the performance of his young players.

"During my four years I think we have caught up with the Europeans a little. But our players still seem to lack the early technical soundness you see in other countries and it seems to mature late as match players."

Both points were admirably illustrated by the performances of Neil Leconis and Thierry Tulman for France. These two, who, with Jean-Marc Placentini won the European Winter Cup for France last year, have done even better this year, particularly in accounting for Czechoslovakia 5-0 and a strong United States team 2-1 in which the doubles was lost after two convincing singles wins.

The British and American girls, who had won the previous BP Cup finals of which Britain have won four, seem destined for yet another meeting on Saturday and Sunday. Joanne Durie and Debbie Jenkins for Britain and Alyce McLean and Alison Groom for the United States are all unbeaten, and look a class above anything else on display.

The Americans completed their round robin programme with a 3-0 defeat of France.

RESULTS: MEN'S 30 KILOMETRES CROSS-COUNTRY: 1. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 27min 2.8sec; 2. V. Rochev (USSR), 1hr 27min 30.2sec; 3. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 28min 3.87sec; 4. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 45.53; 5. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 6. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 7. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 8. A. Decker (West Germany), 1hr 46.12sec; 9. T. Mikkola (Finland), 1hr 46.12sec; 10. L. Stock (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 11. K. Hennessy (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 12. J. Read (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 13. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 14. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 15. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 16. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 17. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 46.12sec; 18. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 46.12sec; 19. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 20. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 21. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 22. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 23. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 24. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 25. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec.

From Our Special Correspondent

Hamburg, Feb 14.—The British national team manager Paul Hutchins who has captained the boys here to a place in the semi-final round was pleased with the performance of his young players.

"During my four years I think we have caught up with the Europeans a little. But our players still seem to lack the early technical soundness you see in other countries and it seems to mature late as match players."

Both points were admirably illustrated by the performances of Neil Leconis and Thierry Tulman for France. These two, who, with Jean-Marc Placentini won the European Winter Cup for France last year, have done even better this year, particularly in accounting for Czechoslovakia 5-0 and a strong United States team 2-1 in which the doubles was lost after two convincing singles wins.

The British and American girls, who had won the previous BP Cup finals of which Britain have won four, seem destined for yet another meeting on Saturday and Sunday. Joanne Durie and Debbie Jenkins for Britain and Alyce McLean and Alison Groom for the United States are all unbeaten, and look a class above anything else on display.

The Americans completed their round robin programme with a 3-0 defeat of France.

RESULTS: MEN'S 30 KILOMETRES CROSS-COUNTRY: 1. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 27min 2.8sec; 2. V. Rochev (USSR), 1hr 27min 30.2sec; 3. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 28min 3.87sec; 4. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 45.53; 5. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 6. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 7. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 8. A. Decker (West Germany), 1hr 46.12sec; 9. T. Mikkola (Finland), 1hr 46.12sec; 10. L. Stock (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 11. K. Hennessy (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 12. J. Read (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 13. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 14. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 15. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 16. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 17. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 46.12sec; 18. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 46.12sec; 19. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 20. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 21. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 22. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 23. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 24. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 25. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec.

From Our Special Correspondent

Hamburg, Feb 14.—The British national team manager Paul Hutchins who has captained the boys here to a place in the semi-final round was pleased with the performance of his young players.

"During my four years I think we have caught up with the Europeans a little. But our players still seem to lack the early technical soundness you see in other countries and it seems to mature late as match players."

Both points were admirably illustrated by the performances of Neil Leconis and Thierry Tulman for France. These two, who, with Jean-Marc Placentini won the European Winter Cup for France last year, have done even better this year, particularly in accounting for Czechoslovakia 5-0 and a strong United States team 2-1 in which the doubles was lost after two convincing singles wins.

The British and American girls, who had won the previous BP Cup finals of which Britain have won four, seem destined for yet another meeting on Saturday and Sunday. Joanne Durie and Debbie Jenkins for Britain and Alyce McLean and Alison Groom for the United States are all unbeaten, and look a class above anything else on display.

The Americans completed their round robin programme with a 3-0 defeat of France.

RESULTS: MEN'S 30 KILOMETRES CROSS-COUNTRY: 1. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 27min 2.8sec; 2. V. Rochev (USSR), 1hr 27min 30.2sec; 3. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 28min 3.87sec; 4. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 45.53; 5. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 6. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 7. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 8. A. Decker (West Germany), 1hr 46.12sec; 9. T. Mikkola (Finland), 1hr 46.12sec; 10. L. Stock (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 11. K. Hennessy (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 12. J. Read (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 13. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 14. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 15. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 16. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 17. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 46.12sec; 18. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 46.12sec; 19. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 20. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 21. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec; 22. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec; 23. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 46.12sec; 24. H. Park (USA), 1hr 46.12sec; 25. D. Carrill (GB), 1hr 46.12sec.

From Our Special Correspondent

Hamburg, Feb 14.—The British national team manager Paul Hutchins who has captained the boys here to a place in the semi-final round was pleased with the performance of his young players.

"During my four years I think we have caught up with the Europeans a little. But our players still seem to lack the early technical soundness you see in other countries and it seems to mature late as match players."

Both points were admirably illustrated by the performances of Neil Leconis and Thierry Tulman for France. These two, who, with Jean-Marc Placentini won the European Winter Cup for France last year, have done even better this year, particularly in accounting for Czechoslovakia 5-0 and a strong United States team 2-1 in which the doubles was lost after two convincing singles wins.

The British and American girls, who had won the previous BP Cup finals of which Britain have won four, seem destined for yet another meeting on Saturday and Sunday. Joanne Durie and Debbie Jenkins for Britain and Alyce McLean and Alison Groom for the United States are all unbeaten, and look a class above anything else on display.

The Americans completed their round robin programme with a 3-0 defeat of France.

RESULTS: MEN'S 30 KILOMETRES CROSS-COUNTRY: 1. N. Zamyatov (USSR), 1hr 27min 2.8sec; 2. V. Rochev (USSR), 1hr 27min 30.2sec; 3. I. Ivanov (Bulgaria), 1hr 28min 3.87sec; 4. P. Wirsberger (Austria), 1hr 45.53; 5. S. Fophorski (Canada), 1hr 46.12sec



PARLIAMENT, February 14, 1980

## Making unions pay for strikes: plan proceeds to link union funds with social security benefits

House of Commons

Government plans for deeming certain amounts to be paid from trade union funds against supplementary benefit were going ahead, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said at question time. She added that she hoped to be able to make an announcement soon.

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe, C) had asked if she had noted that the ISTC had assets of around £15m and as yet had paid no strike pay.

Is it not time (he went on) for the unions rather than the tax-payers to accept responsibility for the hardship they inflict upon their members, many of whom are on strike against their wishes?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C)—I totally agree. A number of unions do pay strike pay and are paying it during the strike, but not the ISTC which has a large amount of money in investments.

We said in our manifesto that we would deem certain amounts to be paid from union funds to be set against supplementary benefit.

The unions and management would prefer to get together to sort this out themselves.

Mr John Blackburn (Dudley, West, C)—Would the Prime Minister convey to the chief officer of police at the Hatfield works at Shefield our support and sympathy to the officers who have been seriously injured in the lawlessness that has taken place. (Conservative cheers.)

They were led by a notorious communist (Labour protest)—with no connection with the dispute whose true purpose was to create a revolutionary situation. (Labour laughter and Conservative cheers.)

Do we need an alteration in the law to control a situation like that?

Mrs Thatcher—There are two aspects. The civil law is being changed. I believe in Section 14 of the Employment Bill, and I hope we will see a solution of that

problem in that people in future may lawfully picket at or near their place of work and an injunction could be taken against any not within that category.

On criminal law, I wholly agree with its implication, that the law is there and that numbers are both intimidating and obtrusive. (Loud Conservative cheers.) Their presence is meant to intimidate.

But I also agree that it is difficult at present to enforce that effectively.

Mr James Hamilton (Bothwell, Lab)—Will the Prime Minister reflect on the reasons for the hostile picketing in the steel industry? Will the Government grasp the nettle and become actively involved in this dispute?

Mrs Thatcher—There is a right to picket. That does not seem to viewers to be the right of picketing that is being exercised outside Hatfield at the present time. Those who undertake picketing in other ways should get on with the part of the public who prefer to see these things better done.

The unions and management would prefer to get together to sort this out themselves.

Mr John Blackburn (Dudley, West, C)—Would the Prime Minister convey to the chief officer of police at the Hatfield works at Shefield our support and sympathy to the officers who have been seriously injured in the lawlessness that has taken place. (Conservative cheers.)

Would she re-confirm the basic and moral right of workers not to do what is right?

Mr Patrick Cormack (South West Bedfordshire, C)—The splendid speech the Prime Minister gave to Mr Blackburn will be most effective if backed by the Leader of the Opposition. (Conservative cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher—Practically nearly all. (Further Conservative cheers and loud Labour laughter.)

## New transmitters for broadcasts to Russia

House of Lords

The Government was not satisfied with the strength of the BBC transmitters used for the Russian language service and was providing 25.9m in the next two years to improve the audibility of external broadcasts, Lord Trefgarne, Lord-in-Waiting, said during questions.

Lord Cheilwood (C) had asked if the Government was satisfied with the strength of these transmitters. Lord Trefgarne—The Government are not satisfied with the strength of the BBC transmitters used for the Russian language service and for this reason have made financial provision for a capital programme to improve the audibility of the BBC's external broadcasts which is now under way.

The audibility power of the BBC transmitters varies between 70 kilowatts (kW) and 25 kW. The Voice of America operates at 250kW and Radio Liberty varies between 50 and 250kW. West Germany and France operate at 300kW, Italy at 100kW, and Spain at 250kW.

According to the BBC, their Russian service is normally audible in the Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad areas, but the quality of reception varies according to the time of day, time of year and ionospheric conditions.

Lord Cheilwood—That is encouraging.

There has been a difficulty with planning permission for the start of one of the new transmitters in the new year. Do you expect to have this overcome?

Lord Trefgarne—I agree with a good deal of what he says. The improvement of the audibility of the BBC external services is regarded as a matter of priority by the Government. A sum of £1.8m of capital expenditure has been made available in the current financial year. There is provision for £5.1m of capital expenditure in 1980-81 and the Government are now considering the financial provision for subsequent years.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C)—This is an urgent problem and I must sympathise really in view of the tremendous need to get the British view across in Russia and her satellites.

Lord Trefgarne—We must do what we can within the limits of our resources. The new transmitters are unlikely to be in service, even with the expenditure I have referred to, until 1983.

## Expansion of Stansted only way to meet demand

The policy of encouraging the full use of regional airports and the provision of additional capacity at the existing airports in the south-east was the most sensible approach, Lord Trefgarne, a Lord in Waiting, said in opening a debate on the Government's air policy.

He said that given the inherent uncertainty of passenger forecasts, the Government solution was one which met demand as it developed and avoided massive commitments which could become unnecessary.

The provision of a new terminal building at Stansted capable of handling 12 million passengers a year was the best way of providing additional capacity before the end of the decade. The British Airports Authority would be seeking planning permission for this sum and compulsory purchase orders would be submitted at about the same time.

Lord Pownsey of Shulbrede (Lab) for the Opposition, said that the Government's broad strategy was correct but it must be kept flexible

for a number of years ahead to see if the additional requirements for capacity were required. The forecasters could be proved to be wrong.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said that it was crucial to provide facilities which could prevent Britain's in particular becoming the sort of by-word which Kennedy airport had become—an airport which people would go to great expense not to pass through.

Lady Burton of Coventry (Lab) said that congestion at Heathrow was a nightmare and a disservice to tourists. The addition of 12 million people a year to the fourth terminal would need to be rethought if the burden was not to become intolerable.

Lord Parry (Lab) said that in the United States private charter flights used service establishments for civil purposes.

Lord Abingdon (C) said he viewed the proposals for Stansted with utter dismay. The area involved was the country's prime wheat growing region.

Decisive action must be taken by the Government to end the running sore in Northern Ireland which has cost more than 2,000 lives and millions of pounds in destroyed property. Lord Dunleath said when opening a debate on the security situation in the Province.

The absolute right of silence on the part of the terrorist should be abolished. The law of conspiracy should be implemented or widened. Heavier sentences should be imposed on terrorists.

Consideration should be given to drawing up, not a new political border, but a new security line and mining, so as to reduce access points to a small number. An extradition treaty should be agreed with the Republic of Ire-

land and a joint security committee set up for liaison between ministers and commanders of security forces on both sides of the border.

Lord Mynor said, intervention was not an answer. It was a popular thing to shout about but it would undoubtedly lead to more violence and rioting. Capital punishment was not a solution.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that although there had not been a further meeting since last October, the momentum established in the previous negotiations had not been lost and the security forces on either side of the border had improved.

House adjourned 10.37 pm.

## Peer seeks tougher laws against Ulster terrorists

European Parliament Strasbourg

The EEC Commission would do its best to facilitate the adoption of a 1980 budget on a basis acceptable to both sides. Mr Christopher Tugendhat, EEC commissioner for budget and financial control, said when he revealed to Parliament revised budget proposals.

He said his proposals would cut the proportion of compulsory expenditure devoted to agriculture by nearly 4 per cent.

Commitments of 1.200m EUA for the regional fund would be retained and a high level of appropriations for the social fund had been maintained.

Mr Tugendhat said that after the rejection of the draft budget for 1980 at Christmas, his proposals were designed to enable the two halves of the budget authority to resolve their differences without unnecessary delay.

There were four main elements reflecting the major points in Parliament's resolutions—agriculture, the Community's borrowing, and lending activities, the relationship of the European Development Fund to the rest of the budget, and the level of non-compulsory expenditure.

The forecast net saving to Fesa, guarantee expenditure contained in this proposal, as compared with the rejected draft, was 823m EUA, the major share being

## Hint to France: keep to rules or lose benefits

If a government continued to disregard the rules of the club they should start to lose some of the benefits, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during questions about the French ban on lamb imports from the United Kingdom.

Mr John Gost (Barnet, Hendon, North, C)—Would she consider limiting the right to assemble and demonstrate within the view or hearing of any place where there is an industrial dispute taking place?

Mrs Thatcher—It would be best if we went through the Bill as it is. There are considerable restrictions on the right to picket in Section 14. I understand it has yet to go through committee and report stage. If any amendment is needed there will be the opportunity to do so.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C)—Six months after the court gave its decision, the patience of sheepmeat producers has been sorely tried. Will he get behind the Commission so that they waste not one hour in getting that interim injunction on the French should their answer not be satisfactory?

Will he make certain that discussions concerning the ban do not form part of the price negotiations?

Mr Walker—I cannot guarantee that other governments will not endeavour to make it form part of the price negotiations. I undertake that we will not treat this as part of the price negotiations, it is a matter of legality or illegality.

It is today that the final notification of the French Government should be received. On the assumption that it is unsatisfactory, after the five months delay that has taken place it would be wrong if the Commission did not seek the interim injunction procedure.

Mr John Home Robertson (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab)—It is now almost too late for a large number of sheep producers particularly in the uplands. Is he con-

sidering any retaliatory measures which could be taken against the French?

Mr Walker—No. I do not believe it is a correct procedure, when one country alone is failing to comply with the law, for other countries to follow that example. The French

negotiating position on a whole range of other topics is adversely affected by that present posture.

Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test, C)—Is he able to confirm the documentary evidence coming out of the Commission's legal service department that France has not only flouting Community law but is the worst offender throughout Europe?

Would he use this against the French minister whenever this argument comes up with some sort of argument against our fishing industries?

Mr Walker—It is not a case of who is the worst. The French Govern-

ment is the only government in the Community's case is today and I hope, therefore, within the next few days, the Commission will take out the appropriate interim measures in the court against the French Government.

Mr David Myles (Banff, C)—Is there any chance of hope of the prospect of agreement on an EEC budget sheet, which would be acceptable to our sheep farmers?

Mr Walker—As long as the French Government continues to insist upon a system of intervention I see no chance at all.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab)—Is there any point in remaining members of an organization where we keep the rules and the French do not?

Mr Walker—There is every point in the French keeping the rules.

## UK athletes advised not to go to Moscow

The Government had decided to advise British athletes not to go to Moscow in June 1980.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment announced in a statement a number of changes for the coming financial year in the special employment measures.

Mr Prior said: We announced on June 12 last year some changes in the programme of special employment measures for 1980-81.

He said: We have to focus more sharply on areas and groups with special employment needs and to reduce public expenditure. The current programme of measures expires on March 31 and we have been reviewing the measures to take account of their cost-effectiveness.

The Prime Minister was answering Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C) who said: Britain is failing to live up to its obligations to the International Olympic Committee.

Mr Prior—The Prime Minister gave to the International Olympic Committee a decision to withdraw from the Moscow Games.

Mr Prior—The International Olympic Committee has decided to stage in Moscow this summer a re-run of the Olympics in Berlin in 1936. (Labour protest.)

Mr Prior—The main business in the Lords will be:

Monday: Broadcasting Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Report on method of paying pensions and benefits.

Wednesday: Debate on Scottish economy.

Thursday: Debate on airports policy.

Friday: Private members' Bills.

The main business in the Lords will be:

Monday: Industry Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Competition Bill, committee (first day).

Wednesday: Debate on economic situation in Cyprus; maritime policy; Wales.

Thursday: Protection of Trading Interests Bill, report. Competition Bill, committee (second day).

Tough regime

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) asked the Home Secretary on what date the new tougher regime will begin at Send and Newhall detention centres.

Mr William Whitelaw—The pilot project will commence on or soon after April 21 1980. I will announce details of the regimes before they begin.

As they have not been put forward at any time since Mrs Thatcher wrote her letter, (he said) should there be some kind of issue?

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Leader of the House (Chelmsford, C)—I understand Mrs Thatcher has corresponded with the British Olympic Committee.

Mr Prior—The scheme will revert

to the job release scheme from April 6, 1980, the beginning of the next financial year.

How can we justify not making a significant expansion in special employment measures when everyone can see an economy is at risk?

Mr Prior—The scheme will be increased to £45.50 for a married person with a dependent spouse with an income of £10 or less a week and to £55 for an unmarried person.

There will also be a new scheme to enable disabled men to leave their jobs from the age of 60 as at present and to be replaced, wherever possible, by an unemployed disabled person. As they are allowed for disabled men to be replaced, we will be further increased to maintain on average their value net of tax. The allowances will be £55 for a married man with a dependent spouse with an income of £10 or less a week and £65 for an unmarried person.

All these changes to the job release scheme will take effect from April 6, 1980, on the beginning of the next financial year.

Mr Prior—The scheme was agreed to by a majority of the right species for British fishermen. It that remained Mr Walker's objective, he would get the support of the industry and the House.

There were no sell-outs, no general giveaways, no moves to agreement without first consulting the House.

Just as most MPs would not stand for the present CAP ruin of the budget and other consequences for the industry, would they stand for a raw deal on fisheries?

Mr Walker—That is the loss of the Isle of Fleetwood had been the most crucial factor. It was hard to see with what waters the loss of deep sea waters could be replaced.

The future of the North Sea was already suffering from the lack of sensible policies in the past.

Mr Walker—That remained the right of the right species for British fishermen. It that remained Mr Walker's objective, he would get the support of the industry and the House.

There were no sell-outs, no general giveaways, no moves to agreement without first consulting the House.

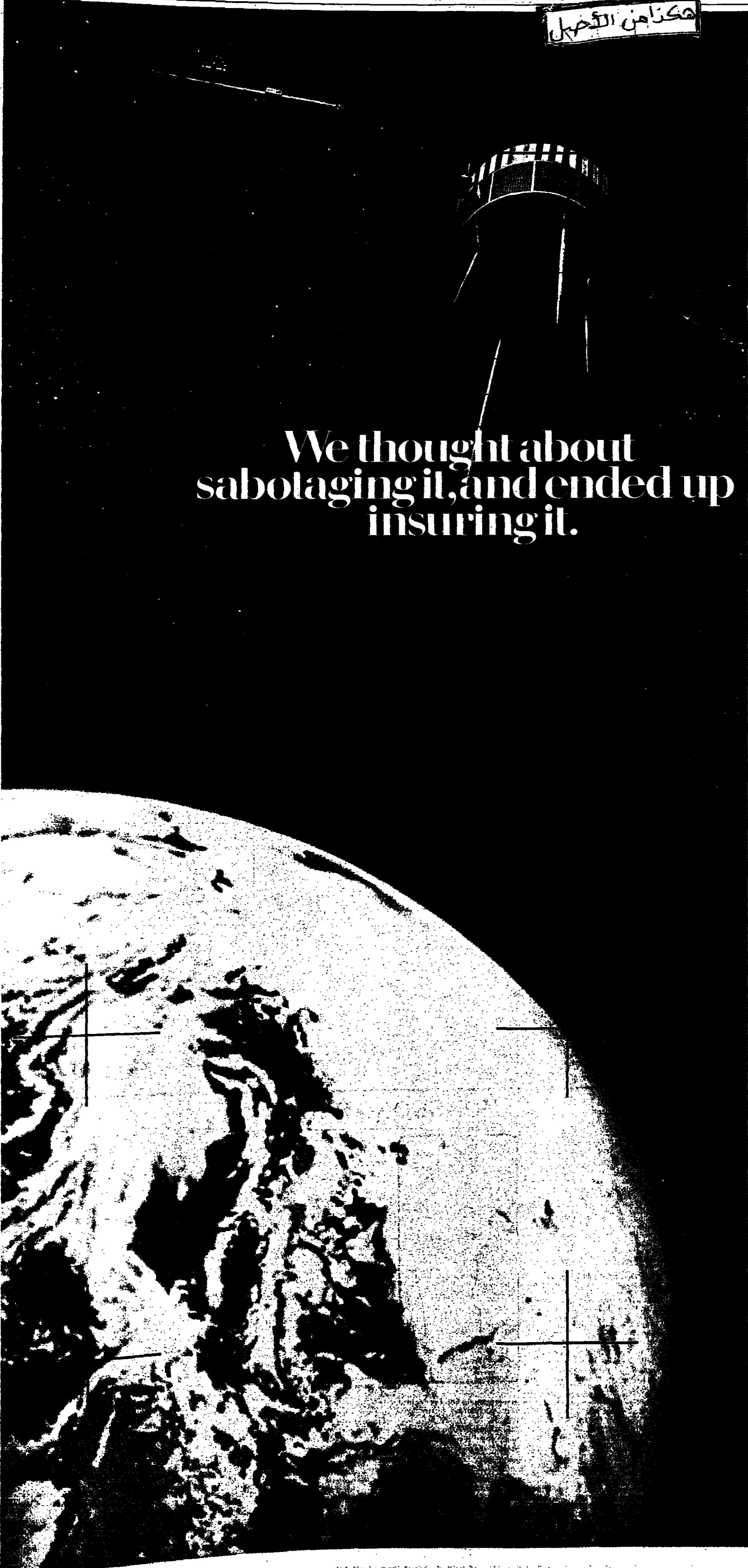
Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab)—Despite working hard at trying to win a favourable response from the Government's programme of measures for unemployed school-leavers and young people unemployed for 12 months or more.

How can we justify not making a significant expansion in special employment measures when everyone can see an economy is at risk?

Mr Prior—The scheme will be increased to £45.50 for a married person with a dependent spouse with an income of £10 or less a week and to £55 for an unmarried person.

There will also be

الإذاعة والتلفزيون



We thought about  
sabotaging it, and ended up  
insuring it.

The day British Aerospace asked us to insure two satellites being transported around Europe, one thought immediately crossed our mind.

Namely, that a satellite could very well disappear into thin air long before it reached the upper atmosphere.

(Just recently, we heard of a case of a NATO missile that vanished without trace for 24 hours somewhere in West Germany.)

Bearing this in mind, our Marine Department (the people who specialize in freight and cargo insurance), didn't just make it their business to insure the two satellites.

When they discovered that their combined value was in the region of £14 million, they even offered to help with the security arrangements.

First, they arranged with Securicor for overnight security for the satellite convoy in London. Then, the same again with the Harbour Police in Dover.

Once on the continent, they fixed direct radio contact with both the Dutch and German police, for which a special wavelength had to be opened.

Finally, police escorts were also set up to accompany the convoy through all the larger cities and provide an armed guard during overnight stops.

As a result of all these precautions, we're happy to say that both satellites were ferried from European test centre to European test centre without a hitch.

Of course such a massive security exercise would have tested the capabilities of even the most efficient insurance company.

And the fact that we came through with flying colours does seem to prove that we have more fingers on more buttons than most.

However, on a more down to earth level, the moral of our story isn't necessarily that we're experts at insuring the safe transportation of space satellites.

Or even that we're experts at all types of commercial and industrial insurance.

It's quite simply that, whatever your insurance problems, you can be sure of one thing.

At Commercial Union, we'll move heaven and earth to overcome them for you.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.



# The strong case for bringing the Tories and the TUC closer together

The alert is over for the moment: the troops are being stood down for a few days. Now that the 1922 Committee has been pacified, and the parliamentary draughtsmen set to work on designing immunities, it seems a good moment to look at the implications of last week's events in the light of the Conservative Party's pre-election promises and rather longer historical trends.

Ministers have learned very quickly the truth of Lord Hall's comment (in the 1976 Dimbleby lecture): "The actual situation with which a new Government is confronted is often vastly different from what it was imagined to be in opposition... but it is here that the doctrine of mandate takes over. However small the majority, however ill-advised the promises, however controversial the programme, the party activists insistently demand the redemption of all the pledges... egged on by the various pressure groups whose collective support has been won by the making of the pledges."

Spurred by the unpredicted evolution of the steel strike and by the equally unpredicted behaviour of the Law Lords, opinion in the Cabinet appears to have diverged not just on personalities but on fundamental issues about industrial policies and the balance of ideas in the Conservative Party.

The fact that the alert is over says no more than the Government will not try to legislate in a hurry and thus risk exposing itself as panicky and unsure, which appeared certain only seven weeks ago. It does not indicate that it will prematurely dismiss the deep desire for association with the state which the TUC continues to show by indirect means. And they have not yet, unwittingly, invited unfavourable comparisons by which they would certainly be judged at the next election.

So much will be a benefit only if it leads to a proper discussion of the main question: the apparent failure of our political system to provide the multiple form of interchange which, even in the 1950s—that lost golden age allowed Britain to appear as a mature, plural democracy where compromise between powerful groups retained a creative element.

There is a real danger of arousing class conflict in Britain on a scale unknown since the aftermath of the First World War. On the one hand

there is the humane, sceptical Toryism which has characterized Conservative leaders from Disraeli onwards, which never underestimate the moral and political challenge set up by its opponents, and which understands the deep linkages of identity and self-interest beneath surface conflict in Parliament and industry, binding trade unions and employers to the pluralistic state (which I have, elsewhere, called "Corporate bias"). On the other hand, there is the contemporary tendency which is more obviously "right wing" than in any leadership since at least the days of Bonar Law.

The latter may be rational, indeed reasonable, but at the level of human understanding it too often betrays a narrow-minded class bias rooted in the most myopic and threatened sector of society, anti-parochial to post-war change, insensible to the values by which a large part of the nation lives. De-indexing unemployment benefit, for instance, however "logical" will be depicted and felt as an attack on the most deprived area.

It is worth recalling what Baldwin said on a similar occasion in 1925: "We believe in the justice of the Bill—but we are not going to push our political advantage home at a moment like this... we stand for peace, for the removal of suspicion in the country. We want to create an atmosphere... in which the people can come together."

It is almost uncanny that Disraeli foresaw what might happen in 1980. In a progressive country, change is constant, and the great question is not whether you should resist change which is inevitable, but whether that change should be carried out in the interests of consumers, customers, law and traditions of a people, or whether it should be carried out in deference to abstract principles and arbitrary and general doctrines. The one is a national system, the other a philosophical system. I have always considered that the Tory Party was the national party of England. It is not formed of a combination of oligarchs and philosophers who practise on the sectarian prejudices of a portion of the people."

Clashes between personalities reflect much older antagonisms. Before 1914 Sir H. Llewellyn Smith argued that to create a Ministry of Labour would import into central government

the decisions between capital and labour, since it would attract the affinity of trade unions seeking to counteract the natural affinity of bankers with the Treasury and of industrialists with the Board of Trade. These divisions exist today between civil servants as much as ministers. But what generates a different sort of trouble is that the Prime Minister is no longer a habitual broker between the two sides but appears firmly allied to the Treasury and the Department of Industry.

Is it possible that a breathing space will allow the Cabinet to reassess its thinking about the deep commitment of men like Mr Len Murray or Sir John Methven to interdependence, and about the threat posed to them as much as to government by centrifugal forces whether from the small business lobby or militant shop stewards? There could be no sharper

patterns of trade union behaviour have changed little in this century. It is worth quoting Winston Churchill in that context: "Trade union organization is very important, and the more moderate its officials

contrast than that between the judicious cool language of TUC leaders who are used to dealing with government and an ill-considered baying for "victory" which ignores essential facts about the trade union movement.

Profound structural changes in the size and composition of trade unions in the 1970s explains the TUC's recent low-key leadership and its often messy, inarticulate behaviour. It has, however, always operated best when on the defensive. Though it lost the battle during the General Strike in 1926 it won the war against a concerted policy of wage-cutting. Like a long spring, it is fluid when extended, stronger and more resilient the more it is depressed.

This is not to pre-judge the new Employment Bill in whatever form, but rather to point out that in the interest of national harmony it would not be inappropriate to take up Mr Callaghan's advice about "consultation". One of the most carefully judged pieces of declaratory legislation passed by the previous Government, the Public Order Act 1936 which effectively castrated the British Fascists, succeeded in the tricky field of civil liberties because it was issued after wide discussion and was operated on a basis of trust and inter-party consent.

Tory ministers have in the past talked about the importance of convention rather than legislation—treated between powerful bodies, cemented by custom and self-interest, in preference to precise rules applied to continually changing situations. But it is not enough to emphasize the need for calmness, nor the unwisdom of threats about contingency planning for civil emergency. Recent opinion polls have reinforced a now familiar paradox that majorities of more than 75 per cent in favour of listing aggressive trade unions strike a balance to co-exist with similar majorities who believe that unions "are essential to protect workers' interests" (MORI Polls, Sept. 1978 and Feb. 1979). The difference cannot wholly be blamed on the behaviour of strikers in the 1978-79 winter.

Patterns of trade union behaviour have changed little in this century. It is worth quoting Winston Churchill in that context: "Trade union organization is very important, and the more moderate its officials

are, the less representative it is; but it is the only organization with which the Government can deal. The curse of trade unionism is that there is not enough of it, and it is not highly enough developed."

Any government has the right to expect an institution like the TUC or CBI to fulfil a certain political duty. Without opening up the great constitutional question of the legitimate role in politics (an issue which has been fudged here for half a century but faced in Germany and Sweden) it is fair to claim that such duties include representation of important sections of opinion during the process of economic and industrial planning. All views are not, of course, equally valid but all points of view are valuable in a democracy sustained by consent.

When the new law is passed, the Government could take this opportunity of defining what it sees as the proper political function of the TUC and CBI and consider taking Churchill's advice by providing aid by funding these bodies, not necessarily directly, but by giving them the duty, enabling them, without strings, to run adequate research departments, training programmes, and regional organizations.

The TUC and CBI could be given greater access to basic information, such as the Treasury forecasting models or whatever other material informs economic decisions. Such moves require a proper forum. Ideas of an "industrial parliament" suggests corporatism and the subordination of Parliament, but the seven-a-side joint consultative councils under Ernest Bevin which worked after 1940 through the war accomplished an enormous amount. The National Economic Development Council—now a pale shadow—could if re-constituted recapture some of that lost consensus.

Is the time right now? Most doom watchers are discussing the size and design of the last ditch, not the trench from which further advance will be possible; but it will be tragic if a government with a sufficient majority lapses into frenetic fire-fighting like its predecessors.

Keith Middlemas

The author is Reader in Modern History at the University of Sussex and author of *Politics in Industrial Society*, published by Andrew Deutsch, £14.95.

## Daring men in their yellow flying machines

A unit of the Royal Air Force, whose members have won more than 100 decorations for personal gallantry in peacetime, celebrates a silver jubilee today. Celebrates is, however, perhaps the wrong word to use because the unit is No. 22 squadron, part of the nation's helicopter rescue organization. It cannot hold anything approaching the RAF's usual idea of a party to mark the 25th anniversary of the day in 1955 when it was reformed after earlier disbandment. It is a search and rescue role and equipped with some of the earliest of the now-familiar yellow helicopters which fly around the coasts and among the mountains for the most part assisting civilians who are in some sort of dire trouble.

One of the reasons initiating against a squadron party is that No. 22's five constituent flights are spread out bases between Farnborough and Devonport. The occasion is not, as one might expect, either on ten-minute or 60-minute notice to fly, and therefore may not (and do not) want to drink alcohol.

The present commanding officer, Squadron Leader Paddy Hayes, says, therefore, that the occasion will have to be marked in a rather muted manner.

Number 22 squadron was in fact the second RAF unit to be given the helicopter rescue role in the United Kingdom. Another squadron, No. 25, was formed in April 1955, but for obscure reasons twice changed its title, first to 228 squadron, then to 202 squadron.

Number 22 squadron was re-formed at Thorney Island near Portsmouth under command of Squadron Leader Paul Bowry in 1955. Its "C" flight was formed at Valley, Anglesey in October of the same year and has stayed there ever since. Because its location on one of the biggest training bases in the air force is surrounded by sea and mountains the flight nearly always comes top in the annual league tables of lives saved, recording its 2,000th rescue in



Sergeant Eric Smith of 22 squadron going down to rescue survivors from the French trawler *Jeanne Gouy* aground on rocks near Land's End in November 1962.

Sergeant Smith was awarded the George Medal for tenacious courage and utter disregard of his own safety.

rescue flights were equipped with single-engined Whirlwind helicopters, including those which often operated in mountain terrain in extreme weather conditions and it is regarded as an "ace system" in the peacetime air force is based on lives saved rather than on "kills".

The official role of the two RAF Search and Rescue squadrons formed in the 1950s was to aid ditched and downed airmen of whom there were a great many in those early days of fast jet flying. Both the RAF and Royal Navy had by then proved the value of the helicopter as a life-saver in Malaya and Korea and occasionally even occurred during a rescue operation.

Three of 22 squadron's flights—those at Leuchars, Manston and Valley now have twin-engined Wessex aircraft and the proportion of civilian to military rescues gradually rose to its present 90 per cent with both the RAF and the Navy plus two civilian companies now providing an extensive public service which the taxpayer gets at a bargain price partly because the two armed forces much prefer rescuing people to practising with domes and oil drums.

Statistics for 1979 are expected to show that well over 1,000 civilians are indebted to helicopter crews either for their lives or for rapid extraction from uncomfortable or painful circumstances.

No. 22's first civilian rescue took place on August 8, 1955, when a Mr Robert Read and his 10-year-old son David got into trouble in a small boat below the cliffs near Birling Gap in Sussex. A Whirlwind helicopter crew from Thorney Island consisting of Flight Lieutenant Keith Panter (pilot), Flight Sergeant Grant Scaggs (navigator) and Aircraftman Williams (airman) responded to a call from an East Sussex police car whose crew could see the pair's plight from the cliffs but could do little to help.

Aircraftman Williams (in those days helicopter winchmen were not, as now, entitled to the minimum aircrew rank of sergeant) was dropped into heavy surf on the end of a wire, waded ashore across reefs of rocks, and lifted father and son to safety.

The squadron puts its grand total of rescues now at well over 5,000. It recorded 313 civilian and 16 military rescues last year by its flights now based at Leuchars (Fifeshire), Leconfield (Yorkshire), Manston (Kent), Chivenor (Devon) and Valley (Anglesey). Until four years ago all RAF

The winning of more than 100 gallantry decorations by one squadron in war would have been regarded as "a grand show" in RAF slang. In peace-time it is doubtful if it has been equalled anywhere in the world. One of 22 squadron's winchmen, Master Air Loadmaster John Donnelly, now an instructor at Valley, has won the Air Force Medal twice.

The squadron badge which bears the motto in French, "Prix et Amour" (Gallant and Darling) was approved after 22 squadron had served in Malta during the Adenian crisis of 1954 when equipped with biplane Fairey Tinderbombers. The somewhat baffling centrepiece is a Maltese Cross surrounded by the mathematical "pi" sign.

As every schoolboy should know, pi is 22 over seven. The original motto seems to be as appropriate as ever, judging by the latest statistics.

John Chartres

The author's illustrated book *Helicopter Rescue* is due to be published by Ian Allen Ltd in the autumn.

## The dangerous gap for Italy's Christian Democrats

This fourteenth national congress of Italy's perpetually governing Christian Democrats looks so bleak that a bright and influential member of the party confided how he would like to go to sleep today and wake up in five days time when it is due to be over.

This will be the fourth Christian Democrat congress which will start with an uncertain outlook and the first of the four to have no central theme on which the opposing sides can do battle. The congress must try and find a new secretary to replace the present one, Signor Benigno Zaccagnini, intent on leaving political life, the capital city, those dreams of reviving the party, all behind him and go back to his home in Ravenna.

For a man who genuinely had little political ambition, he has

known heights of exhilaration and depths of gloomy pain that no other leader of this remarkable party has had to endure. He won the secretaryship at the last congress, to the happy surprise of his friends, though by a modest margin.

He became the symbol of the party's improvement with his honest face and remarkable appeal to the rank and file. His rise started close to hand was that of chairman of the party, Signor Aldo Moro. When terrorists kidnapped Signor Moro and held him prisoner for nearly two months before murdering him, Signor Zaccagnini lived through the experience which has left deep marks on him, though having had to keep the party alive and resolute to negotiate with the terrorists while his own human instincts, as well as the pleadings of the

present Prime Minister, who has a similar outlook to that of Signor Zaccagnini—namely the Moro philosophy. He is a European, convinced of the need for friendship with the United States (where he had a personal success last month) and ready to seek the collaboration of the Communists as well as the Socialists in government and the country.

Practically no one, however, in the Christian Democrat Party sees any likelihood of Communists participation in government for the near future. Signor Moro, on the actual day of his kidnapping, had brought them into the parliamentary majority supporting the Government, but no more. The international situation is now more complicated. The Communists themselves, with a following divided over Afghanistan and as is was over parliamentary support for the Christian Democrats, are now blantly saying that the only alternatives which interest them are opposition or the offer of ministries.

The second most likely candidate is Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the man whom Signor Zaccagnini so narrowly beat at the last national congress. He is absorbed by politics without re-

show any sign of losing their position as the biggest party.

The real question facing the congress is difficult to define: is that a congress without its own great issues must demonstrate to its own followers and to the country at large that the party possesses the vision and foresight to meet the problems facing Italy which are, indeed, great issues.

There is no alternative to Christian Democrat ascendancy. The party needs internal change, especially among its seemingly perpetual holders of ministeries. As one sharp observer put it, a series of a dozen or so heart attacks at the congress would help a lot. Terrorism, economic uncertainty, inflation, failing institutions, a dangerous gap between the governors and the governed, all call for a fresh approach, much as Signor Zaccagnini had in mind one week ago.

The worst impression that could be given would be one of postponing decisions, of just keeping going, and the deputy who hoped to sleep through the next five days thought that is what would happen.

Peter Nichols

Perhaps the Queen should abdicate in her favour...

The noises of Hongkong are orchestrated by builders. New structures sprout like fast rhubarb to the roar of drills, grind of shovels and the manic thud of pile drivers. Old China hands last here 10 years ago gape at what has happened. New highways, flyovers and interchanges are crocheted into place to ease the jams; and in the Legoland of high rises, blocks jostle shoulder to shoulder. In this robed on the hillside, apartment blocks seem potted on the

immigration office for identity cards, preliminary tickets for a new life.

Hongkong is their stepping stone, just as it is for Vietnamese refugees, the wretched boat people. Nearly 74,000 made it to Hongkong in 1979, 24,000 were resettled in the United States, Canada, Europe and elsewhere, and 55,000 wait patiently for their chance. They cannot settle in Hongkong. There have been no large-scale arrivals for some weeks because of the weather in Vietnamese waters. But as conditions improve it cannot be long before the

spotter planes spy the forerunners of a new influx. In the camp that I saw, 9,000 people wait their turn for resettlement. The women and children are being educated and many of the men have jobs. There is plenty of work in Hongkong: indeed a boom in the construction industry is one of the reasons why the economy is running rather hot.

For thousands of the people who have come in from China the dreamt of good life has turned out to be years in squalid squatters' blackpots and hard work in a dismal workshop. It's the sort of thing that some MPs rage at when they visit. They have a point. Hongkong has achieved much in public housing (two million live in government built flats) and the amazing new towns in the New Territories are bursting up like mushrooms. But housing targets have not been met and no doubt the government could do more, more quickly.

The great tower blocks, dressed overall in bright washing stock on poles, are teeming. The Chinese are great washers (though the men are smelly spatters) and each morning pretty girls emerge in droves from the blocks, crisp-skirted and bandbox bright, heading for work. And Hongkong's middle name is work.

Any visitor has to come to terms with the contrasts and paradoxes of this pressure cooker place. People at the bottom of the heap live under cardboard roofs not so far from the golden halls of the Peninsula Hotel, where cool ladies swish. Leathery old rick-

shaws boys are reflected in the coachwork of Rolls-Royces, preposterous cars for such congested roads; yet Hongkong has a greater concentration of limousines than almost any place on earth.

Many of the cars—some driven by men who made it from hawker to millionaire—have lucky number plates bought in government auctions. The figure 8 is especially fortunate in Chinese belief, and the man with number plate 8888 will have much luck.

It seems natural that planes should land more or less in the middle of Hongkong, on a finger of reclaimed land: the equivalent of jetliners touching down in Hyde Park. But it is one of the contrasts that Hongkong is not entirely, as it seems at first, a football crowd packed into the countryside with a dreamy and rhythmic quality and there are many quite lovely islands where the pace is slow.

Meanwhile, back in the belligerent capitalism strides vigorously on. What will happen when the 99-year lease on most of the colony ends in 1997? Few worry about it. The Chinese have told business men to put their hearts at ease. The border has become more porous and Hongkong businesses are developing in the neighbouring districts of China. Better road and rail links with Canton are on the cards. Chinese banks and stores have a large stake in Hongkong, and as a huge resource of expertise and money Hongkong has a role as pump primer for the Chinese economy... in any case China gets £1 million a day in foreign exchange from Hongkong.

Colony is a word usually

used these days. And in almost all respects Hongkong is an ex-colony. It is like nowhere else, a piece of China fairly easily managed for its Chinese landlord by the British.

There is no prospect of any democratic grit getting into the smoothly-running gearbox of this consulting autocracy. Of the whole people like things the way they are; and China would not stand for radical change in any case.

Hongkong is being urged in its westernized aspects. Hongkong is China. It has a strong backbone of close family life, traditional beliefs, cooking art, hard work and avoidance of authority. All but two per cent of the people are Chinese, pragmatic, a little pessimistic, but not sentimental. It is the British who are sentimental about Hongkong, partly because it still evokes another era, partly because of its romance. Young men like it, of course, for its opportunities. "A place where you can create something and get on with the job", they say, bright-eyed.

The Chinese may not share the newcomers' sense of excitement, but it is an exciting and nervy place, with its surging ferries, its sense of China, its smoky food stalls, pungent odours, scents and stenches. And, in a place of jaded waste, there is always business. The sale of nightclubs to China is a £1 a year industry.





## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 14: Mr J. M. Heath was received in audience by The Queen. Mrs Peters was received in audience by Her Majesty and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Santiago.

Mrs Heath had the honour of being received by The Queen.

His Excellency Dr Jürgen Rüthius was received in audience by Her Majesty and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to The Queen: Dr Alfred Bode (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary), Dr Hermann Hiltner (Minister Counsellor), Brigadier-General Jorg Kuebart (Defence and Air Attaché), Dr Werner Kilian (First Counsellor), Dr Hugo Joachim Voss (Counsellor), Herr Hans-Joachim Kellner (Counsellor), Herr Bodo Käfer (First Counsellor) and Herr Alfred Reichardt (Second Secretary).

Frau Rüthius had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Sir Michel Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by The Queen, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr R. M. Hunt was received in audience by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands.

### Luncheons

HM Government  
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens held yesterday in honour of Dr J. M. Stone, Chairman of the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

### Lady Mayors

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the following guests at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday:

The Premier of Queensland and Mrs Blanche, Mr and Mrs Peter Gossage, Mr Alderman and Mrs Anthony E. Johnson, Mr and Mrs Bernard Buckley, Mr and Mrs Barry D'Alton, Mr and Mrs Peter G. Gillie Martin, Mr Deputy Bernard L. Wilson and Mr and Mrs Ian Woodhouse.

### Speakers

The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday. The guests were: Mr Michael Foot, MP, and Mrs Foot, the Lord and Lady Merton of Luton, Lord and Lady Parry, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Lord and Lady Chairmen of the South Glamorgan County Council, Mr and Mrs Glyn and Lady Treherne, Sir David and Lady Davies, the Lord Mayor of Rhondda and Mr Trevor Powell, Mr Shattock, Mr and Mrs Ian Coates, Mr Thomas Habermann, Mr and Mrs Clifford, Mr and Mrs Pauline, Mr and Mrs Paul, Mr and Mrs Cedric Harper, Mr and Mrs David Rostow, Miss Barbara, Mr and Mrs Gordon Taylor, and Mr and Mrs Bert Williams.

### Lady Mayoress

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the following guests at dinner at the Mansion House yesterday:

The Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Edward of Shrewsbury and Mrs J. S. Davies, Alderman and Mrs J. G. G. C. the Common Serjeant and Mrs John, Mr and Mrs Ian Coates, Mr Deputy and Mrs Stanley E. Cohen and Mr and Mrs Kenneth Coulter.

### Latest wills

Air Marshal Sir Harold Thomas Lyford, of Hart Hatch, Twyford, Berkshire, left £148,918 net. Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed): Heffernan, Mrs Henrietta Rita, of East Sussex, £127,498. Rankin, Mr David, of Branscombe Park, Poole, Dorset, company secretary £185,289. Kaye, Mrs Mary Doris, of Heswall, £145,882.

Mrs Hunt had the honour of being received by The Queen. Mrs Peters was received in audience by Her Majesty and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malawi.

Mrs Peters had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Reception this evening for winners of the Queen's Award for Export and Technology in 1979 at which The Prince of Wales and The Duke of Gloucester were present.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), dined with the Officers of The Queen's Guard at the Officers' Mess, St James's Palace, this evening.

Captain Anthony Asquith was in attendance.

### YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE

February 14: The Duke of Kent, Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society, this evening attended a lecture at the Society and later was present at the Royal Geographical Club's Dinner at Imperial College.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

### THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

February 14: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, attended by the Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, arrived at Heathrow Airport-London this morning in a Boeing 747 aircraft of British Airways from Hongkong.

The Council of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is pleased to announce that Mr G. A. Gove, Partner of Mullens and Company, has accepted the invitation to become treasurer of the fund.

### Birthdays today

Sir Max Aitken, 70; Sir Harold Beeley, 71; Miss Claire Dunn, 49; Sir Stephen Groves, 54; Mr Alan Dupree, 53; Sir Douglas Howard, 83; His Honour Christopher Humphreys, 79; the Earl of Mar and Kellie, 59; Sir Hannibal Stirling, 100; Sir Walter Stirling, 63; Sir John Taylor, 76; Professor Sir Harold Thompson, 72; the Right Rev R. W. Woods, 66.

The Society of Investment Analysts The twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Society of Investment Analysts was held last night at the Hilton Hotel, London. Guests included Mr Michael Pitch, chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds, Mr R. S. Allen, chairman, and 1,022 members and their guests were among those who attended.

The Tallow Chandlers' Company The Tallow Chandlers' Company held a dinner at their hall last night. The Master, Mr Deputy John T. Yates, presided and the other speakers were Lord Justice Ackner, Sir Hugh Wootton and Mr J. H. Poynter.

The Hunterian Society

The annual dinner of the Hunterian Society took place last night at the Savoy Hotel. Dr Douglas Woolf, president, was in the chair and the principal guests included Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, and Lady Denning, and Judge William Stabb, QC, and Mrs Stabb.

The Iran Society

The Iran Society held a dinner at the Royal Overseas League last night. The guest of honour was Professor A. K. S. Lambton, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. Guests included among those present were Sir Geoffrey and Lady Harrison, Sir Peter Agnew, Mr Christopher Gandy and Mrs F. R. Leighton-Crawford.

Service dinner

HMS Excellent The anniversary of the Battle of Cape St Vincent was celebrated at the latest night dinner in the Wardroom Mess, HMS Excellent, last night. Commander D. J. Ellis, RN, presided. Officers of HMS Collingwood were guests.

Page, Mr William, of Hook Norton, Farmer, Mr John, £127,415. Taylor, Mr John, of West Malling, £148,171. Finlayson, Mr Donald, of Oxton £162,324.

Lang, Mr Douglas Cuthbert, of Buntingford, Co. Wexford £185,733. Wilson, Mr Jack, Lake of Kildare, £12,498.

Ruskin, Mr David, of Branscombe Park, Poole, Dorset, company secretary £185,289. Kaye, Mrs Mary Doris, of Heswall £145,882.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Heffernan, Mrs Henrietta Rita, of East Sussex, £127,498.

Rankin, Mr David, of Branscombe Park, Poole, Dorset, company secretary £185,289.

Thorburn, Mrs Henrietta Sybil Douglas, of Winkfield, Berkshire £145,882.

Page, Mr William, of Hook Norton, Farmer, Mr John, £127,415.

Taylor, Mr John, of West Malling, £148,171.

Finlayson, Mr Donald, of Oxton £162,324.

Lang, Mr Douglas Cuthbert, of Buntingford, Co. Wexford £185,733.

Wilson, Mr Jack, Lake of Kildare, £12,498.

Ruskin, Mr David, of Branscombe Park, Poole, Dorset, company secretary £185,289.

Kaye, Mrs Mary Doris, of Heswall £145,882.



Part of a painting by William Tasker of Chester depicting "Day of Algiers" winning the Chester Cup in 1840. It is one of 28 of his works to be sold by Bonham's on March 6.

### Forthcoming

#### marriages

Mr M. T. Parker

and Miss A. Marmont

The engagement is announced between Mr Michael Parker, son of

the Hon Sir Roger and Lady Parker, of The Old Rectory,

Wildford, near Ware, and Annabel,

daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur

Marmont, of Petherton House,

Leat, Somerset.

Mr D. M. A. Doen

and Dr R. S. Church

The engagement is announced

between Mr and Mrs

Benjamin B. Doen,

of San Diego, California, and

Rosalind, eldest daughter of Mr

and Mrs Andrew

Le Grand Zimmerman, of Newark,

Delaware.

Mr R. E. T. Nicholl

and Miss V. C. Taylor

The engagement is announced

between John, eldest son of Mr

and Mrs David

Duncan, and Jane, youngest

daughter of Mr and Mrs

Aileen Taylor, of Pleshey, Chelmsford.

Mr R. M. C. Steatfield

and Miss G. C. Brown

The engagement is announced

between Mr and Mrs

Malcolm and Anne

Stevens, of St Michael's,

Chester, and Mrs

S. M. Brown, of Bowdon,

Cheshire.

Mr R. L. Lindell

and Miss F. Carr

The engagement is announced

between Robert, only son of Mr

and Mrs R. J. Lloyd, of Gledhill,

Hartlepool, and Gillian,

daughter of Mr and Mrs

G. R. Burn, of Hi-Lo, Norton Lindsey,

Warwickshire.

Mr R. L. Lindell

and Miss E. Moss

A service of blessing was held at

St Michael's, Chester Square, SW1

on Thursday, February 14, after

the marriage between Mr Michael

Taylor and Mrs Elaine Moss.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales visits inter-

mediate technology development

group energy unit, Reading

University applied research

station, Shinfield, Berkshire, 10.

Exhibitions: The Vikings, British

Museum, Great Russell Street,

10-5; The Delights of Art,

Bartholomew Street, 12-8; Jack B.

Yeats (1871-1957), drawings and

watercolours, The Waddington

25 Cork Street, 10-5; Second sight:

Claude Turner, National

Gallery, 10-6; A noble

casket, City Museum, and Art

Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol,

10-5.

Lectures: Hampshire experts

words to conjure with, Anthony

Gooch, British Library, New End

8-9; Pohjola: The

martyrdom of Saint Sebastian

Paul - Spencer Longhurst,

National Gallery, 1; George

Stubbs: a man of art and

science, Tate Galatea, 1-15.

Concerts: The Vikings, British

Museum, Great Russell Street,

10-5; The Delights of Art,

Bartholomew Street, 12-8; Jack B.

Yeats (1871-1957), drawings and

watercolours, The Waddington

Storm cones  
hoisted over  
windy city,  
page 21

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

جامعة الملك عبد الله

Atlas Copco  
compressed air systems.  
A force you can turn  
into profit.

Atlas Copco Air Systems Technology for Generations To Come

■ Stock markets  
FT Index 473.9 down 4.9  
FT Gilt 66.97 down 0.08

■ Sterling  
\$2.3130 up 50 points  
Index 73.3 up 0.3

■ Dollar  
Index 85.2 up 0.1

■ Gold  
\$667.5 down 52.75

■ Money  
3-month sterling 17.5-17.7  
3-month Euro S 14.4-14.4  
6-month Euro S 14.5-14.4

IN BRIEF

Europcar  
in bid  
for Godfrey  
Davis

Motor group Godfrey Davis has revealed the Paris-based Compagnie Internationale Europcar is behind the approach to buy its United Kingdom, Dutch and Spanish daily rental and chauffeur driven car hire business.

Midland Bank Industrial Investments has agreed to take a minority holding in the car hire operation if the deal goes through. The rental business accounts for around half of Davis's annual profits, and is thought to be worth between £10m and £20m.

Dow 50pc of Cromarty

Dow Chemical has confirmed that it has bought a 50 per cent stake in Cromarty Petroleum, part of the Daniel K. Ludwig, worldwide empire. Last week, Dow applied for outline planning permission from the Highland Regional Council, to build a £150m gas separation plant and downstream petrochemical complex at a site owned by Cromarty Petroleum on Cromarty Firth, north-east Scotland.

£5m Euroloan

Cleveland Bridge and Engineering is to borrow £5m over 10 years at 10.05 per cent from the European Investment Bank towards the £20m it is spending on a new steel cutting, forming and welding works at Darlington, Co Durham, expected to employ 925.

Chrysler prospects

Mr Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, said in a telephone interview with the *New York Times* that the firm might not need any of the emergency public financing approved by the United States Congress last year.

£100m EEC loan

The European Economic Community said in Brussels it would lend the South of Scotland Electricity Board £100m to help finance a nuclear power plant in Torness, East Lothian.

Pound stronger

Sterling rose sharply in late trading yesterday to reach its best closing levels since last summer. Against a basket of currencies, the pound rose to 72.4 per cent of its end 1971 value from 73 per cent on Wednesday. Its dollar value rose by 3 cent to \$2.3130.

Stalemate in Paris

Talks on export credits between Western industrialized nations and Japan ended in Paris yesterday. They were held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. No agreement was reached.

Aerospace record

British aerospace industry exported goods worth £1,263m in 1979, nearly £100m up on the total for the previous year. This was the ninth year in succession in which the industry established a new export record.

Wall Street down

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 10.07 to 893.77 as trading over slowed to 50.54m shares from yesterday's 65.23m. SDR-E was 1.31891 and SDR-F was 0.571749.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Barlow Rand 35p to 45p  
Furness Witb 33p to 36p  
Gruenveit 1.25 to 95p  
Int Thomson 25p to 49p  
Kingsgate 20p to 34p

Falls

Decca 15p to 38p  
Freemans 20p to 13p  
Gardiner Corp 55p to 35p  
Hawthorn 4p to 15p  
Liai Sumatra 1.7p to 41p

## CBI calls for tax cuts to benefit lower paid in next Budget

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Tax cuts to aid lower paid workers are the unexpected main ingredient in the Confederation of British Industry's Budget proposals being put to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The CBI wants the Government to allocate more than half the £1,500m it estimates it can afford in overall tax cuts to raising personal allowances. This would remove about 500,000 of the poorest paid workers from income tax altogether and give below-average wage-earners an extra £2 to £3 per week.

Revenue to pay for tax concessions could be raised by economies in government spending, disposal of assets and a cut in EEC contributions. The CBI, whose recommendations are expected to have a strong influence on Treasury thinking, advocates no increase in duties on alcohol, petrol and tobacco because of the effect this could have on inflation.

Pressure for the emphasis in the proposals to be allocated to lower paid workers came from regional employers during last month's meeting of the CBI policy-making council.

CBI officials meeting Sir Geoffrey Howe, on Monday, will argue that tax cuts would help to restore the incentive to work. Sir John Hadley Greenborough, the CBI's president, said yesterday: "We wanted to concentrate the available resources in what we believe is the most effective way rather than to spread them thinly".

He added that "Nobody is going to be flush with money this year". It had been expected that the CBI would call for more tax cuts to help middle managers this year. However, while continuing to express great concern about this group, the CBI view is that improved pay for managers should come directly from companies.

Subsidy budget proposals recommend a review of tax exemptions to help small businesses including tax exemptions.

COST OF CBI PROPOSALS FOR TAX REDUCTIONS	
1980-81	£m
7.5 per cent real increase in personal allowances (over and above statutory "adjustment" for inflation)	900
Capital tax proposals and abolition of investment Income Surcharge and Development Land Tax	200
Improvement in stock relief	300
Reliefs for smaller firms etc.	100

1500

relief on mortgage interest and stress there should be no immediate increase in the taxation of company cars.

Industrialists continue to regard the reduction in inflation as the overriding priority. Despite the acute difficulties being caused by high interest rates they are supporting the Government's fiscal and monetary policies.

The CBI is clearly hoping to influence pay settlements by recommending that increases in indirect taxes should be avoided as far as possible and that caution should be exercised in increasing charges for government-provided services. Other economic forecasting groups have almost all assumed that the Chancellor would raise up to £1,500m in revenue by increasing duties on tobacco, alcohol, petrol and road fund licences.

Apart from recommending a rise in personal allowances by 7.5 per cent more than the rate of inflation, the CBI package wants changes in capital transfer tax and capital gains tax. Both of these, it says, are substantially harmful to businesses.

The CBI also calls for the abolition of the investment income surcharge. Special measures are urged to help small businesses including tax exemptions.

The basic plan was to split BNOC in two, retaining the oil trading arm which has rights to 51 per cent of all offshore production in Government hands so securing future oil supplies for the nation, but offering shares in a newly created exploration and production company.

As yet the Government has

been unable to decide whether to offer ultimately more or less than 50 per cent of this company to the public. With BNOC's North Sea assets valued at up to £2,500m a sale of more than a third might be difficult for the stock market to swallow.

With BNOC expected to

make a net contribution to the Government of £100m in 1980-81, rising to more than £1,000m in 1983-84, it is being asked within Government circles whether the sacrifice to raise perhaps £700m towards the PSBR by share sale in 1980-81 is too great.

It is not even certain that

legislation can be passed in

time for assets to be trans-

ferred to the new company

within the next financial year.

Net cash inflows from BNOC

in the following year, however,

could be almost as great as the

amount which could be raised

by a share sale.

The central problem, how-

ever, is that it would appear

impossible to float shares on

the Stock Exchange unless the

new corporation had freedom

from Government interference.

Once Government relinquishes

control, however, even if only

10 per cent of the company

were sold off, BNOC's revenues

could no longer flow directly

into the consolidated fund

through the national oil

account as net cash. Only divi-

idend payments would flow into

the exchequer and only they

would be available to offset

the borrowing requirements.

As dividends could well be

far less than net cash flow, the

Government could be losing

substantially in future years.

The basic plan was to split

BNOC in two, retaining the oil

trading arm which has rights

to 51 per cent of all offshore

production in Government hands

so securing future oil supplies

for the nation, but offering shares

in a newly created exploration

and production company.

As yet the Government has

been unable to decide whether

to offer ultimately more or less

than 50 per cent of this

company to the public. With

BNOC's North Sea assets

valued at up to £2,500m a sale

of more than a third might be

difficult for the stock market

to swallow.

The central problem, how-

ever, is that it would appear

impossible to float shares on

the Stock Exchange unless the

new corporation had freedom

from Government interference.

Once Government relinquishes

control, however, even if only

10 per cent of the company

were sold off, BNOC's revenues

could no longer flow directly

into the consolidated fund

through the national oil

account as net cash. Only divi-

idend payments would flow into

the exchequer and only they

would be available to offset

the borrowing requirements.

As yet the Government has

been unable to decide whether

to offer ultimately more or less

than 50 per cent of this

company to the public. With

BNOC's North Sea assets

valued at up to £2,500m a sale

of more than a third might be

difficult for the stock market

to swallow.

The central problem, how-

ever, is that it would appear

impossible to float shares on

the Stock Exchange unless the

new corporation had freedom

from Government interference.

Once Government relinquishes

control, however, even if only

10 per cent of the company

were sold off, BNOC's revenues

could no longer flow directly

into the consolidated fund



## 'Production inhibited by inflation' - Gatt

In describing near-term trade prospects as "not encouraging", Gatt (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) says in Geneva that uncertainty generated by inflation and protectionist pressures continues to be the main factor inhibiting productive investment.

"Inflationary expectations have become more firmly entrenched, and the confidence with which economic agents can plan their actions continues to be eroded," Gatt added, in his first 1980 assessment. "The most important task of policy is to alter these expectations, since optimistically on their state that both the length and the cost of the fight against inflation depend."

It points to the necessity of coupling monetary restraint with measures to minimize relative price distortions, promote competition and increase the responsiveness of the economy to changing conditions—for example by allowing domestic energy prices to reflect world market levels.

### Italy seeks fibre curbs

Italy's plans to inform Mr Reubin Askew, the United States trade negotiator of its intention to seek curbs on imports of certain synthetic fibres from the United States, Italian official sources said yesterday.

### Silver output up

Mexican silver production should rise about 18 per cent in 1980," said Señor Ricardo Rojas, director of Industries Penoles SA, one of the country's largest mining and metalworking companies. Output should reach 65 million troy ounces. About 70 per cent will be exported.

### New Zealand deficit

New Zealand had a balance of payments deficit of \$NZ537m (about £223m) in the year ended December 12, compared with a deficit of \$NZ392m the previous year, the reserve bank of New Zealand reports.

### Bonn-East trade fall

West Germany's trade surplus with the Soviet Union, other east European countries, China and North Korea declined 44.6 per cent in 1979 from 1978, according to figures published by the Bonn economics ministry.

### Fewer ships ordered

Foreign shipbuilding orders received by Japanese shipyards in January fell to 16 ships, totalling 391,900 gross tons, from 45 and 1.31 million tons, but rose from 11 and 218,800 tons a year ago, the Japan Ship Exporters Association said in Tokyo.

### Dutch c.o.l. rise

Dutch cost of living index rose 5.5 per cent to a provisional 129.0, base 1975, in the year to mid-January, compared with 4.8 per cent in the year to mid-December, according to economics ministry figures released at The Hague.

## Yards ready to consider implications of 15-month self-funding deal Shipbuilders swallow bitter pill on jobs and pay

Over the next few days, shipyard workers will be considering the implications of the new fifteen-month pay deal agreed with British Shipbuilders. The loss-making shipbuilding corporation appears to have succeeded in securing a deal which has so far eluded the negotiators of the British Steel Corporation.

Comparisons are unavoidable. Both are operating in an international market where demand for products has disintegrated; where costs are rising; where competition is intense; and where productivity is low by standards of their major international competitors.

Equally, both industries are being squeezed by the Government's insistence on a return to commercial reality to be achieved within the framework of rigorously applied cash limits. And both have had to contend with the need to rationalise facilities and reduce labour.

BS entered the negotiations against the background of a continued gloomy international outlook for the next two or three years but with agreement secured last autumn with the unions for a shake-out of some 10,000 workers from its labour force.

The corporation has been successful in carrying through redundancies since it was nationalized in 1977. About 12,000 workers have left the industry since then, taking the enhanced redundancy terms made available in shipbuilding.

The unions, who negotiate through the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, have huffed and puffed over the level of cutbacks required, but their crucial agreement has enabled the board of BS to move forward its plans



Mr Michael Casey: pay deal will bring stability to industry.

for further reductions and the likelihood of trouble, while always present, is not seen as a major threat.

The industry's 76,000 workers are being asked to accept a fifteen-month deal which falls well below the aspirations of their union negotiators when discussions began, and well below the 20 per cent which has become the rallying call for striking steelworkers. But the settlement at national level is within a hairsbreadth of the 14 per cent which BSC believed it had secured with its craft unions yesterday until its two-to-one rejection at a delegate conference. At the Treasury, the shipbuilding deal has been seen on by officials as more than encouraging and is seen as a success for the cash limits policy.

Shipyard workers will receive a 10 per cent rise from April 1 on present rates in individual yards (not on minimum rates) with a further 5 per cent in October. To bridge the gap caused by the change in settlement dates—from January to April—there will be a lump sum payment of £125 for semi and unskilled workers, £150 for skilled workers and £200 for managers and foremen. This amounts to an 11.5 per cent increase on an annual basis according to British Steel.

The deal will cost £52m and (unlike BSC's attempts so far) will be self funding.

Mr Michael Casey, the chief executive of the corporation emphasized that the deal would give a stable period at a critical time for the industry which is still working towards its base load target of 45 merchant ship orders this year. So far it has secured firm orders for 26 vessels. Vital to the industry's ability to meet its targets are the improvements in productivity which have eluded the industry for so long. The target is to boost productivity—expressed in terms of tonnes per man year—by 8 per cent by 1982-83 compared with the average from the 1975-77 period.

Latest published figures show that the taxpayer is subsidizing the shipbuilding industry at a rate of £297 per man. The corporation ends its financial year next month. A loss of £53 million was recorded for the first half, although the corporation is optimistic that it will remain inside the Government's loss limit of £100m for the full year. But the cash constraints will be tightened next year and will be a critical test for the management and the unions.

Peter Hill

## Leyland setbacks not isolated in motor industry's global crisis

By Clifford Webb

The full extent of the crisis facing the motor industry worldwide is only now emerging, and shows that British Leyland's latest sales setback is far from isolated. In the United States it is reported that 260,000 of the 758,000 hourly paid motor industry workers are laid off, and Ford is expected to report a \$1.700m (£736.5m) loss for last year. American production in January was 35 per cent down on the same month last year.

General Motors, the world's largest motor manufacturer, whose profits were halved last month, is stopping some shifts entirely. Chrysler's critical situation with the federal government providing big financial assistance after the corporation's biggest-ever loss of \$1.100m is still giving rise to concern about its ability to ride out the present storm.

**BL order to manufacture German truck gearbox**

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Leyland Vehicles, the truck and bus arm of British Leyland, yesterday signed its first deal to manufacture a major foreign component in its factories. More joint-venture projects were foreshadowed by Mr David Abell, LV's chairman and managing director.

ZF of Friedrichshafen, Germany, Europe's leading independent gearbox producer, has licensed Leyland to manufacture its new S6-36 synchronmesh box for installation in a range of 12 to 24-ton trucks which will go into production at Esthgate in Scotland during 1983.

Leyland's existing medium-weight boxes are outdated and of the "crash" gear-change type. Mr Abell told a press conference in London: "Every

In Canada, production so far this year is reported to have fallen by over a third, with Chrysler Canada closing one plant.

In Europe, short-time working and layoffs are extensive, and expected to get worse. In Germany, for so long the pace-setter, Ford Granada production was halted for six weeks at the end of 1979, and is reported to have resumed at very reduced levels.

Attempts are being made to switch production to the much smaller Fiesta which is still in good demand. Opel has also introduced short-time working in its factories, and there are reports that extensive layoffs are on the way. Industry sources suggest that Mercedes-Benz, which has enjoyed a long waiting list for its cars for several years, is now receiving substantial cancellations of orders.

**VW heads attack on lorry sales in the UK**

By Edward Townsend

MAN-VW Truck and Bus, the joint United Kingdom marketing operation for the two German vehicle manufacturers, said yesterday it planned to increase sales in the United Kingdom this year to 10,000 units, a rise of more than 42 per cent on 1979.

The forecast, made in the face of an expected 15 per cent decline in van and lorry sales in the United Kingdom this year, emphasizes the growing competition among manufacturers, particularly in the heavy truck sector.

The importers, led by VW which is strong at the lighter end of the market, are all launching major sales offensives designed to capture business from the home producers BL, Ford, Dodge and Bedford.

MAN-VW, established in the United Kingdom a year ago, plans to spend almost £5m in 1980 on a new head office, warehouse, training and technical centre at Swindon and is embarking on a dealer recruitment drive to boost the combined total of outlets from the 1979 level of 104 to 160.

In the coming 12 months it is hoped that sales of heavy trucks will double to 1,000 units and give the company a 6 per cent of the market. VW light trucks already hold 17.5 per cent of the United Kingdom market and the target in this sector is to boost sales by 2,000 units to 8,000 this year and to 24 per cent.

Talks have also been resumed between Mr Borrie and the Royal Institute of British Architects on their mandatory fees scales, following an intervention by Mrs Oppenheim.

The minister has decided for the time being not to set up an independent committee to determine guidance fee scales.

**Bonn favours 'bigger and better' aid for Turkey**

From Peter Norman

Brussels, Feb 14

International economic aid for Turkey this year will have to be "quantitatively bigger and qualitatively better" than the \$960m (about £417m) scheme arranged in 1979, and embedded in a medium to long term programme for curing the country's economic ills.

This is the message that Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German finance minister, has been spelling out to other Western finance ministers as co-ordinator of the latest international effort to put Turkey back on its feet.

West Germany has taken the leading role in trying to resuscitate Turkey's crippled economy since the Guadeloupe summit at the beginning of 1979. For the past three weeks Herr Matthöfer has, at the specific request of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, been engaged in a welter of discussions designed to pull together a new assistance programme under OECD auspices in time for an international pledging conference in Paris on March 25.

The Germans are particularly concerned that the aid to Turkey would more or less determine the scope of the final assistance offered.

liberal terms. Project-linking and other strings attached to contributions to last year's deal meant that by the end of last month only about half of the \$960m pledged by the West had been transferred to Ankara.

According to information supplied by the Turks, the Scandinavian countries were, apart from West Germany and the United States, the only participants in the 1979 aid scheme to have transferred their promised contributions in full by the end of January.

Britain's promised contribution of \$34.2m was apparently one of those still outstanding.

The eventual size of the economic aid being arranged by Herr Matthöfer this year must still be the subject of speculation. He leaves Bonn on Saturday for Geneva, where he will meet representatives of the Saudi government to see if they will contribute and he is going on for further discussions in Athens and Ankara itself.

On the more crucial importance will be the talks that he is due to hold in Washington in the first week of March. Any agreement on figures in Washington would more or less determine the scope of the final assistance offered.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## DHSS advantage in company insolvency 'particularly unfair'

From Mr A. M. Homan

Sir, Ian Watt's article headed

"Insolvency: the state's unfair advantage" in your issue of February 11 rightly focuses attention on the Crown's increasing priority treatment in insolvencies. One of the effects of this is to erode the assets with which a liquidator or receiver is entitled to trade in seeking to preserve or rescue a business. Coupled with the increase in the use of reservations of title by suppliers and the incidence of fixed mortgages on book debts and plant and machinery, the increase in Crown priority may be beginning to impinge on the chances of businesses being rescued and it is right that the matter should be examined.

There is however one aspect

of the State's advantage that is particularly unfair and that is the effect of certain provisions of the Social Security Act 1975 under which company directors

can be held personally responsible for payment of National Insurance contributions unpaid on a company's insolvency. The Department of Health and Social Security can pursue such claims against directors to the point of making them bankrupt. Directors are placed in an invidious position by those provisions. Any director of a troubled company who does not pay the DHSS is foiled but any director who seeks to avoid personal liability by paying the DHSS ahead of other creditors is probably making a fraudu-

leant preference within Section 320 of the Companies Act 1948.

Little or no publicity has been given to these provisions and the attitude of the DHSS appears to be that publicity might lead to difficulties in tracing directors to whom the provisions apply. I wonder how many company directors are aware of the risk they run and I question whether it is right for this particular unfair advantage to continue pending the deliberations of the Cock Committee.

Yours faithfully,

A. M. HOMAN  
Price Waterhouse & Co.,  
Southwark Tower,  
32 London Bridge Street,  
London SE1 9ST.

February 13.

Consolidated Gold Fields share deals

From Mr A. Colin Bennett

Sir, I have for some time been a small shareholder in Consolidated Gold Fields and have been watching with a good deal of interest and pleasure anticipation the rise in the share price.

I have dealings with the stock market both in my professional and private capacity and have always understood that the thrust of Stock Exchange regulations was to ensure that as far as possible, the market is fair. I am supported in this belief by Mr Goodhart's point

(February 4, February 8) that monetary control is not inherently impossible. It is the way the Bank of England has tried to conduct policy which is self-defeating. However Goodhart qualifies this admission by the comment that all of economic policy is bedeviled by Murphy's Law—i.e. something can go wrong.

Goodhart's point is that monetary control is not inherently impossible but also of demand management policies and incomes policies over the past two decades. This is a new and dangerous fallacy. It gives absolute to policy makers and politicians for past mistakes and stops them thinking too hard about the lessons of these mis-takes.

In fact, two simple lessons can be learnt from the experience Goodhart cites. First, governments promise more than the economy can deliver. There are natural levels for real interest rates and unemployment and no amount of macroeconomic muscle will shift them, though it will create inflation and uncertainty. Second, governments disregard at their peril the expectations of

market participants, but surely a more realistic response than blaming it all on Murphy.

Yours faithfully,  
ROY BATCHELOR,  
GEOFFREY E. WOOD,  
Centre for Banking and  
International Finance,  
The City University,  
Northampton Square,  
London EC1V 0HE.

February 12.

## The cost of contracting out of state pensions

From Mr Raymond Nottage

Sir, Mr Pilch says (February 7) in regard to the cost to the nation of the contracting out option in the state pension scheme that "logic is a more appropriate discipline than arithmetic". That the chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds should seek to make such a distinction and to designate arithmetic as a tool of inferior usefulness surely goes a long way to explain why Britain's system of retirement pensions leaves so much to be desired.

It may be, as Mr Pilch claims, that by paying more now as a result of the contracting out option and there will be a future saving—what I wish Mr Pilch would tell us, however, is (a) when he expects saving to occur, (b) how much he expects it to be and (c) what is the real rate of return on investment on which he calculates (a) and (b).

Is it as preposterous as Mr Pilch would have us believe to expect him—or at any rate his

colleagues in the NAPF—to know the answers in arithmetical terms to these simple questions which are at the very heart of the matter? Or could it be that he and they were required to decide whether or not to contract out, argue at length and for quite different reasons against the option.

I am a little provoked by Mr Paterson's attempt to reopen that debate by attributing his arguments which I have not used. But, since the very complex issues involved in pension reform at that time were all those professionally involved, I am content to rest on the fact that Mr Paterson's arguments were not accepted by the employers of more than 50 per cent of the members of occupational pension schemes.

Yours faithfully,  
W. A. STIBY,  
Assistant General Manager  
(Pensions),  
Legal & General Assurance  
Society Limited,  
Temple Court,  
11 Queen Victoria Street,  
London EC4N 4TF.

numerate colleagues in the

principle of funding in advance, so he does not support Mr Nottage's thesis. He did, however, at the time when employers were required to decide whether or not to contract out, argue at length and for quite different reasons against the option.

I am a little provoked by Mr Paterson's attempt to reopen that debate by attributing his arguments which I have not used. But, since the very complex issues involved in pension reform at that time were all those professionally involved, I am content to rest on the fact that Mr Paterson's arguments were not accepted by the employers of more than 50 per cent of the members of occupational pension schemes.

Yours faithfully,  
W. A. STIBY,  
Assistant General Manager  
(Pensions),  
Legal & General Assurance  
Society Limited,  
Temple Court,  
11 Queen Victoria Street,  
London EC4N 4TF.

understand, opposed to the principle of funding in advance, so he does not support Mr Nottage's thesis. He did, however, at the time when employers were required to decide whether or not to contract out, argue at length and for quite different reasons against the option.

I am a little provoked by Mr Paterson's attempt to reopen that debate by attributing his arguments which I have not used. But, since the

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## A coup de grâce from Racal

Not unnaturally there were a few ruffled feathers in the GEC camp yesterday when Racal produced its coup de grâce with a bid for Decca that is in fact slightly below GEC's on last night's prices, but which nevertheless has the support of just over 50 per cent of the Decca voting capital. Moreover, this includes members of the Decca board whose shareholders, though not significant, have been thrown irrevocably in with Racal along with a recommendation of Racal's bid.

This is a shut-out and may not have been possible under the pre-1976 Takeover Code which had fairly strict rules governing such tactics. Under a Code revision that were deemed too cumbersome in that they delayed an outcome and promoted an auction, often to the disadvantage of the employees of a company and shareholders. In this case the Panel, which was consulted by Racal, has decided that General Principle II, which effectively guards against directors acting in their own interests, has not been breached.

So Racal's new terms value Decca at around £103m, with a cash offer of £100.7m. GEC's best offer, in convertible loan stock, values Decca at around £106m if one assumes (reasonably) that the stock is worth a premium of about 10 per cent over par. Without Racal's successful negotiations for the shut-out, then, this bid could well have been decided by an argument in the market over the respective values of the two contenders' paper.

That is not to be since Racal now has only to send out its official offer to secure the bid, going unconditional, something which GEC can no longer do. GEC has been outmanoeuvred but its intervention has gained Decca shareholders an additional £38m over that which the Decca board was originally prepared to accept when it recommended Racal's opening terms.

The performance of Decca's board apart though, Racal has also been able to achieve success with the help of a number of institutional shareholders who have accepted. They won't be thanked by institutions who decided to hold out on the view that at this stage GEC may have been prepared to go a little higher. Still, the deal is done, and given Racal's performance after the acquisition of Milgo, the benefits of the Decca purchase even at this price should be showing through within three years.

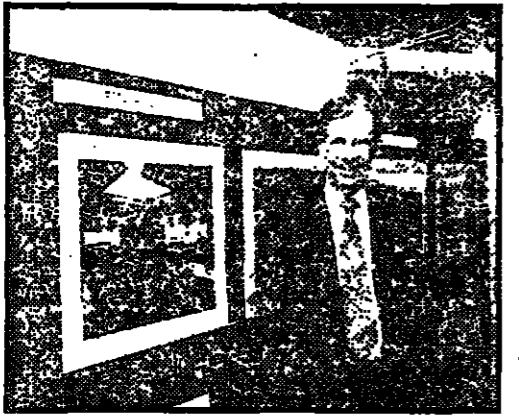
### Imperial

### Ahead of the Ho-Jo bid

Disappointing profits from Imperial Group—£136.7m against £131m—match the forecast made at the time of the Howard Johnson bid. So interest turned to the dividend and Imperial duly delivered, celebrating its fourth year of near static profits with a 15 per cent increase in the net payment.

Meanwhile, giving further support to the income status, is the news that the dividend would be 11 times covered even inflation-adjusted after tax profits of £66m, while the gilt holdings now stand at more than £250m.

As anticipated, eggs did the damage on the trading front with Eastwood losing £5.4m and food profits overall dropping £2.1m to £24.7m, where they represent only



Sir John Pile, chairman of Imperial Group.

2 per cent of turnover. Margins in tobacco, however, improved a point to give profits of £78.6m as brand hostilities eased, while Imperial held on to its 43 per cent of the king-size market.

Prospects for the current year look mixed

## Business Diary: Kilmarnock's bitter harvest • Oil birds

The employees of the Massey-Ferguson combine harvester plant at Kilmarnock are today added to the names of those from Singer, Prestcold and Goodpaster on the roll-call of multinational casualties in the West of Scotland. With today's close down, 1,000 jobs will disappear immediately, to be followed by another 500 by the end of May.

The international search for alternative work launched by the company has yet to yield a positive offer. The keenest interest in the huge Kilmarnock plant has come from the consortium of British business men, led by Alan Curtis, joint chairman of Aston Martin, which is bidding for the MG car.

They have visited the factory and could well contact it for sports car production if negotiations give them the MG marque without EBL's Abingdon factory, where the cars are now produced.

Aston Martin would require 1,500 workers which by happy coincidence is the total thrown out at Kilmarnock.

Sam Kay, convenor of shop stewards, told Business Diary yesterday that the factory was working right up to the last minute. They had set up their own committee to serve local industry and this had resulted in two contracts to make spare parts—for Massey-Ferguson. Negotiations were in hand with several other companies but so far only 54 men could be employed.

Among the other approaches was one from Nihariishi Yomi's transnational meditation movement which had £5m to invest. Unfortunately, M-F had no products in which the money could be spent so this divine intervention came to naught.

Eight oil companies have formed a North Sea Bird Club, it says in an announcement from BP "providing a recreational interest for men employed on offshore installations and to encourage interest in birds and their environment."

The chairman of the club is David Merritt of BP Petroleum Development, his deputy is Robin Cox of Phillips and the secretary is Sam Alexander of Chevron.

Bird movements will be observed by club members using on fixed production platforms, and sent to Professor George Dunnet for computer collection and analysis at the University of Aberdeen's ornithology department.

BNOC, Shell, Conoco, Mobil and Occidental are the other five companies which showed up at the meeting.

"This development" BP says "is seen as providing a major



stimulus to British ornithology comparable with the setting up of the chart of bird observation round our coasts in the immediate post-war era" (that is, after the war—Ed).

It's a fair bet that Saburo Okita is having talks with Yoshiro Ikeda and/or Toshikuni Furuhashi at the moment.

Dr Okita is the Japanese Foreign Minister and Ikeda and Yehiro are the chairman and president respectively of Japan's Mitsui trading company.

The problem is that Dr Okita at the moment would prefer not to have to leave his post as Minister of state. Ayutthaya Khodhane or his United States opposite number.

It is difficult, however, to keep both parties happy right now. Thus, in deference to the Americans and in line with the preference of Dr Okita, the Mitsui men recently withdrew the team of engineers that had

been building a big petrochemical plant in Iran.

However, when two weeks ago optimistic sounds about the release of the American Embassy captives began to be heard the team was sent back in deference to Dr Okita.

The Japanese team was all in place in Iran, and, according to reports reaching Business Diary, was only waiting for Wednesday night's broadcast by President Carter, when it was thought—mistakenly—he would say that the American hostages would soon be on their way home.

Either "Japan Inc.", the business-government coordination as feared by the US, doesn't exist to do so in a somewhat haphazard fashion.

THE TIMES FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15 1980

Chicago is facing a severe financial crisis. Frank Vogl reports

## Storm cones hoisted over the windy city

Washington, Feb 14  
An ill wind has been blowing through the city of Chicago, sending worrying signals to the financial markets and leaving bankers to speculate through long nights to avert a disaster and making many wonder about the validity of the old claim that Chicago is "the city that never sleeps".

Coal: Chicago's financial crisis reach the proportions and have the consequences of the virtual bankruptcy of New York City some time ago when the mayor's success in his re-election for holding taxes down on his ability to grease the wheels of his party organization by providing thousands of city jobs for loyal Democrats. But in the 1970s the financial act at city hall became precarious as inflation pushed operating costs ever higher.

But they have issued severe warnings. Last week Moody's Investors Service downgraded its rating on city bonds from "AA" to "A" and declared that the bonds were "no longer considered of high quality".

Seven days ago the Standard & Poor's agency switched its rating from "A-plus" to "A minus". A reduction from the "A" category was unwarranted, "at this time", a caveat which clearly implies a change could come.

This is a story of political corruption and balance sheet manipulation, of astute detective work by financial investigators and of a whole set of complicated financial deals.

The deals, and others to be negotiated will make or break the city of Chicago and Mayor Jane Byrne, who took office last April.

Another repitition at stake is that of Mr Edwin Yeo, third former Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs.

He is already experienced in rescue schemes, having helped to pull New York back from the brink of bankruptcy. Mr

Yeo was a top executive of the First National Bank of Chicago, which he left a couple of weeks ago when he became the mayor's chief of financial advisors.

Mayor Richard Daley ruled Chicago with an iron fist: Chicago had the best tuned political machine in the United States. Through Mayor Daley Chicago carved out a special position of power and influence in American politics.

It was no small extent the mayor's success in his re-election for holding taxes down on his ability to grease the wheels of his party organization by providing thousands of city jobs for loyal Democrats. But in the 1970s the financial act at city hall became precarious as inflation pushed operating costs ever higher.

### Deficits

City Hall officials increasingly used to take funds appropriated for capital projects to pay for current operations. The city, which under state law must balance its budget each and every year, was able to do this by raiding its pension fund.

The bond rating agencies reacted angrily, convinced that they had been duped for years by the city they trusted. For the mayor and the bankers, winning the confidence of the rating agencies was a critical

task.

Chicago takes pride in its "A" category, credit standing and there was little doubt in city hall that if the rating fell out of the "A" zone, then a crisis as desperate as that seen in New York could emerge.

The banks, which for long had been bitter rivals, set aside their enmity for a time to work together.

First, the Board of Education

had to be rescued. As much as \$500m of funds were urgently needed to keep the

Then the snow came. The storms were so bad that massive expenses were incurred just to keep the city going, some \$50m of capital expenditure were involved. Some bankers, including Mr Yeo at the First National Bank, started to delve into the city's books and as they did so, they began to find funny numbers all over the place.

By Mid-December the bankers knew that new cash sought by the city, ostensibly for new fire station construction, was desperately needed to cover the wages bill. Some \$35m was released.

By January it was common knowledge that the finances were in such confusion that a full-scale crisis was at hand. Both the City and the Board of Education were in desperate difficulties.

Mr Yeo at First Chicago and

Mr John Perkins and Mr David

John at Continental Bank

began to devise a complicated rescue plan. The mayor knew what was at stake, pledged her full support and cooperated

in getting up debts and finding ways to hide them from the public eye.

The books became more complicated, the cash-flow position deteriorated and so too did the

taxing and fund raising

system.

Sooner or later the whole un-

seen financial jumble was

certain to surface.

An assortment of factors forced

men into the open. A new

mayor took office determined

to place his own stamp on the

rough city. She talked about

newness in city government, and even suggested a \$100m deficit, probably not knowing how close the figure really was to the truth.

national Prestel trial; and Trust House Forte is compiling a database to show the availability of hotel rooms around the world. Lloyds of London is also introducing a restricted-use system. Other participants include ICI, BP and Chase Manhattan Bank.

In parallel with the introduction of the service in the United Kingdom, the Prestel system has been sold by the Post Office to West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Hong Kong; and the National Enterprise Board's Argos subsidiary is marketing Prestel in the United States.

Now the Post Office is taking

an important step further.

It is exploring the potential

overseas use of the United

Kingdom Prestel service. It has

mounted a marker trial in which 250 Prestel sets will be used, mainly by multinational companies, in Sweden, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States.

Overseas users will have access to information of three kinds, all held on a computer in London. There will be a general database of international information, available to all; special purpose information restricted to users who choose to pay extra for it; and private systems confined to individual organizations.

Thus the domestic user needs

an modified television set (which

at present costs from £800 to

£1,200) to buy about 224 channels, which is limited to the home telephone. This gives access to over 150,000 pieces of information (ranging from train timetables and company information to "lonely hearts" advice) supplied by 136 information-providing organizations (ranging from the Consumers' Association to the Lord Chancellor's Office).

After a "marker trial", which was not completed but which became transformed into a "test service", Prestel was officially launched (albeit in limited form) as the world's first public viewdata service in March, 1979.

After repeated delays in

Prestel set deliveries, which

in turn forced a postponement last autumn of the Post Office's big advertising campaign, the set manufacturers are apparently producing at a rate adequate to meet the expected demand.

This rate had been expected

to total over 300 sets a week

from four main manufacturers

before March but it has now

been trimmed to about 600.

The cut is attributed mainly to

shortages of the appropriate

microcircuits. More than 50,000 sets, it is estimated, will be made this year.

In parallel with the introduction of the service in the United

Kingdom, the Prestel system has

been sold by the Post Office to

West Germany, the Netherlands,

Switzerland and Hong Kong.

The Netherlands, Switzerland

and Hong Kong are the first

countries to receive the

service.

Overseas users will have

access to information of three

kinds, all held on a computer in

London. There will be a

general database of interna-

tional information, available to

all; special purpose information

restricted to users who choose

to pay extra for it; and private

systems confined to individual

organizations.

Overseas users will have

access to information of three

kinds, all held on a computer in

London. There will be a

general database of interna-

tional information, available to

all; special purpose information

restricted to users who choose

to pay extra for it; and private

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

# Howard Machinery in second-half plunge

By Rosemary Unsworth  
Howard Machinery's results made disappointing reading with the full-year profits almost halved, despite good progress at the interim stage.

Pre-tax profits were down from £2.25m to £1.2m while turnover rose 9 per cent to £85.4m in the year to October 31, 1979. This follows a jump in profits at the halfway stage from £96,000 to £484,000.

The extent of the City's disappointment was marked by a 4p fall in the share price to 18p after the announcement.

The downturn was caused by three different areas of the group's business. The engine division of the group's American subsidiary, which handles Ford industrial engines for use in leisure power boats, was hit by the United States economic and energy problems, while the German company which supplies rotavators failed to move its stock, which is traditionally built up during the year, for sales in September and October.

But the chairman, Mr Peter Coleclough, said that a management reorganization had put the company back into the black already.



Mr Peter Coleclough, chairman of Howard Machinery.

industry. Control will pass to the Illinois-based A. O. Smith Harvestore Products although the United Kingdom management will remain unchanged.

—Equities again proved the dominant force, although after early interest, in which some selective buying was encountered, business tended to turn quiet by around midday.

So once again, the stage was left to the speculative second-liners and takeover situations where there appeared no shortage of customers intent on making a quick profit.

However, even some of these had lost some of their appeal by the close of official business as the profit-takers began to move in.

Oils had a fairly quiet day, following their recent performances as did golds, where the bullion price slipped \$27.50 to \$667.50.

By 3 pm, the FT Index showed only a 1.0 rise, after opening 6.6 up.

Gilt, too, had a much quieter time following the previous day's hectic buying which had pushed up prices by as much as 22 in some cases.

After a fairly firm start, business began to fizzle out with little if any attention given to the money supply figures which were more or less on target.

Nevertheless, rises of between 51 and 52 in longs soon began to fade, so that by the close most were unchanged on the day. At the other end of the market, things were a little worse, with news that delegates of the craftsmen's union in the steel dispute had rejected the recent pay offer of 14 per cent.

As a result, falls of about an £1 to £1 were soon being registered.

The news of the steelmen's decision also had an impact on the equity market after hours as jobbers decided to be safe rather than sorry and marked prices lower. In the event, the FT Index tumbled 4.9, to close at 47.9.

Furness Withy was the market's start-of-the day following the bid from C. Y. Tung of 360p a share. The price shot up to over 400p as soon as trading commenced in

Traditional options, on the other hand, had another quiet session, "puts" being arranged in Western Areas, Harmony and North Kalgoorlie.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=27 weeks; b=9 months; c=special dividend.

## DOUGLAS

### ROBERT M. DOUGLAS HOLDINGS LIMITED

Civil Engineering and Building Contractors

#### INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors report as follows:—

1. The unaudited profit of the group for the half-year to 30th September, 1979 and corresponding figures for the half-year to 30th September, 1978 are as follows:—

	1979	1978*	Year to
	restated	31 Mar 79	
Turnover	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trading profit before depreciation	2,564	2,802	5,464
Depreciation	1,414	1,147	2,488
Profit before taxation	1,150	1,655	2,976
Taxation	475	331	768
Group profit after taxation	675	1,324	2,208
Earnings per ordinary share of 25p	6.7p	13.1p	21.8p

2. It is group practice to incorporate interim profits of associated companies only to the extent of any dividends received from those companies.

3. The results stated include provision for losses incurred on construction contracts during the period under review, in particular on two major projects in the United Kingdom. The increased turnover in the Construction and Specialist Contracting Divisions will not give rise to a corresponding profit until final accounts have been settled on the best terms available to the companies concerned, although the Specialist Contracting Division, and the Lift Slab companies, have traded profitably. Diligent and consistent effort is being applied to achieve such settlements. The Formwork, Scaffolding and Equipment Supply and Materials Supply Divisions continue to trade successfully and both have improved their profit contribution.

The Group profit for the full year will again include a significant contribution from our Middle East construction and related specialist activities and I am hopeful that the overall trading result will be comparable with that for the previous year.

The change in accounting policy regarding the hire stock of one subsidiary made at 31st March, 1979 has required a restatement of the figures to 30th September, 1978, and this has resulted in a substantial variation, particularly in the effect of reduced taxation on the calculation of earnings per share.

4. The Directors have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1980 of 1.1p (1979: 0.9685p) per ordinary share of 25p, absorbing £106,425 (1979: £82,269), which will be payable on 8th April, 1980 to members on the Register at the close of business on 11th March, 1980. Notice of waiver of 99.9% of the dividend has been received in respect of 442,330 ordinary shares and the amount so waived is 24,861. But for these waivers, the total amount of interim dividend would be £111,286, (1979: £97,982). It is anticipated that the dividend for the full year will be in the order of 4.5p.

14th February, 1980

J. R. T. DOUGLAS, Chairman

## A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

### Record sales, profit and dividend

Results for year to 30th September

	1979	1978*
	£'000's	£'000's
Turnover	26,501	19,991
Profit before tax	3,324	2,415
Profit after tax	2,300	1,667
Earnings per share	38.8p +39%	28.1p
Dividends per share (gross)	10.4p +46%	7.1p

All Divisions produced improved results. Coach output was at record levels.

The Group is in a strong liquid position, and the Directors are actively seeking ways to better utilise some of these resources in investments which have commercial logic.

The current year began with very good order books. There has been no slackening of demand for our coach bodies in the U.K., and we have an adequate supply of chassis. If the country is spared a repetition of the industrial problems and the unusually bad weather conditions of last winter, there is confidence that we will have a successful year.

Copies of the full report & accounts are available from the Secretary, Plaxtons, Scarborough Limited, Castle Works, Scarboroh Rd, Scarborough YO1 4DG.

**PLAXTONS**  
The Great British Coach Builders

كما من الأجل

## Stock markets

# Rally fades as the profit-takers move in

Industrial worries finally put paid to the market's recent optimistic appearance yesterday as buyers took their profits.

—Equities again proved the dominant force, although after early interest, in which some selective buying was encountered, business tended to turn quiet by around midday.

So once again, the stage was left to the speculative second-liners and takeover situations where there appeared no shortage of customers intent on making a quick profit.

However, even some of these had lost some of their appeal by the close of official business as the profit-takers began to move in.

Oils had a fairly quiet day, following their recent performances as did golds, where the bullion price slipped \$27.50 to \$667.50.

By 3 pm, the FT Index showed only a 1.0 rise, after opening 6.6 up.

Gilt, too, had a much quieter time following the previous day's hectic buying which had pushed up prices by as much as 22 in some cases.

After a fairly firm start, business began to fizzle out with little if any attention given to the money supply figures which were more or less on target.

Nevertheless, rises of between 51 and 52 in longs soon began to fade, so that by the close most were unchanged on the day. At the other end of the market, things were a little worse, with news that delegates of the craftsmen's union in the steel dispute had rejected the recent pay offer of 14 per cent.

As a result, falls of about an £1 to £1 were soon being registered.

The news of the steelmen's decision also had an impact on the equity market after hours as jobbers decided to be safe rather than sorry and marked prices lower. In the event, the FT Index tumbled 4.9, to close at 47.9.

Furness Withy was the market's start-of-the day following the bid from C. Y. Tung of 360p a share. The price shot up to over 400p as soon as trading commenced in

the morning and it was the most actively traded share all day. In the end, it closed 33p up at 366p, leading the way for a generally firm shipping sector.

—Fashion & General leapt 40p to 205p, accompanied by Scottish and Mercantile, 18p stronger at 138p and Ocean Wilsons unchanged at 88p, with stakes in Furness.

Shares of P & O DfD gained some comfort from the interest being expressed in Furness, too, rising 2p to 121p, while Euro-pan Ferries was 3p firmer at 118p.

The final blow in the battle

Jewellery group, Ratners has been a weak market lately falling from a year's high of 76p to 50p. However, some buying at this lower level raised the shares 3p yesterday to 53p, where they still look an interesting situation.

Deccas was delivered late on in the afternoon when Racal made its third and final offer, which most observers believe will be enough to give Racal the victory it had fought so hard for. But on hearing the latest terms, shares of Racal plunged 20p to 207p, as Decca fell 15p to 580p in the ordinary,

Speculative interest was good enough for rises among some of the second-liners, which included De Vere Hotels 18p to 213p, Martonair, 2p to 210p, Sketchley 14p to 141p, De Rue was active in this market, rising 2p to 139p, while the recent increase in coal provided a 10p rise to 545p.

Stores came in for a battering after hours on a warning on profits from the chairman of Freeman's which knocked the

price 20p to 132p. This, in turn, hit GUS "A" 5p to 358p, Granat 4p to 94p and Empire Stores 10p to 168p.

—The engineering sector held up relatively well to the latest news on the steel strike with Metal Box unchanged at 264p, and Vickers only up off at 135p.

Investment buying pushed Adwest 7p higher at 185p and Tubes 10p to 312p, but Howard Machinery fell 4p to 18p after some full-year figures which were lower than expected.

Imperial Group rose 2p to 34p after its profits announcement, while William Whitingham jumped 7p to 110p after its 76 per cent profits leap.

Leading industrials closed on the bottom in after-hours, although very little selling was reported. Dunlop dipped 3p to 210p on profit-taking, with dealers surprised at how well the price had stood up despite the denial that it was about to sell its plantation interests to Guthrie.

Grand Met lost an earlier 3p rise after its AGM and the price finished all square at 139p. Unilever fell 7p to 463p and ICI dipped 6p to 396p while Glaxo at 256p and Fisons at 302p both shed 2p a piece.

Profit-taking knocked rubbers for six with Guthrie leading the

way with a 33p fall to 335p accompanied by Castlefield 13p to 332p, London Smurfit 17p to 441p and Highlands & Lowlands 20p to 114p. Only Killinghall-20p higher at 542p—managed to go against the trend.

Oils also encountered profit-taking after the recent good ride. Among the majors, BP fell 13p to 406p, Shell eased 6p to 382p and Ultramar retreated 2p to 484p. Lamsa encountered more speculative buying among second-liners, rising 7p to 503p and commencing its recent swim against the tide. Premier Cons at 791p, and Charterhall at 761p both rose 7p in a thin market.

Mining financials also lost some of their earlier gains as the profit-takers moved in, with Cons Gold 3p off to 512p and R.T.Z. 16p lighter at 463p despite bid rumours from the US. Selection Trust rose 2p to 790p along with De Beers, at 51p higher at 492p in a thin market.

House of Fraser, the "Harrods" stores group where Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland has a near-30 per cent stake, has been put on the speculators shopping list again. The price jumped 10p in two days to 144p amid hopes that Mr Rowland could soon make his move. But any decision on whether a full bid will come is still unlikely to be made until after the Rhodesian elections.

Banks had a mainly mixed appearance ahead of their reporting season with Barclays up 3p to 316p, and Lloyds up 1p to 316p. National Westminster was unchanged at 373p, but Midland fell 7p to 373p.

Properties were generally firmer with some good gains in places, but insurances were easier where changed.

Equity turnover on February 13, was £154,024 (19,198 gains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Furness Withy, Consolidated Gold Fields, R.T.Z., BP, Lasmo Imperial Group, and Premier Cons.

Bank Rat

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings per share	Div. per share	Pay date	Year's total
Int'l Fin	£m	£m	p	5.0(10.0)	4/4	5.0(10.0)
Int'l Fin	£m	£m	p	1.08(0.93)	18/4	6.5(5.4)
Arbit. Indists (I)	£m	£m	p	0.31(0.32)	1/7	0.31(0.32)
Dulitey (I)	£m	£m				

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## CRA's net earnings jump by 76 pc

By Michael Prest

Only a day after a major buyer was looking for shares in Rio Tinto-Zinc, one of the mining company's biggest subsidiaries, Consorcio Riotinto of Australia, has announced that its profits rose 76 per cent last year.

CRA's consolidated net earnings climbed from A\$17.7m to A\$135m (£64.3m). The increase in revenue came mainly from higher metal prices and from a uranium sold in 1979 by Mary Kathleen Uranium, Australia's biggest operating uranium mine.

But higher revenue from most of CRA's operations, which include coal, copper, iron ore, zinc and gold, also allowed the Government to take much more in tax. Income tax was A\$133m compared with A\$52.3m in 1978, while Government royalties rose from A\$29.8m to A\$75m.

Earnings per share were 38 cents, against 27.9 cents, while earnings as a percentage of shareholders' funds, now A\$1.7m, went up from 10.9 to 11.5, before extraordinary items. Total spending, which includes exploration and investments, was A\$40.6m instead of A\$23.9m.

The latest figures incorporate results from the wholly-owned subsidiary, Australian Mining & Smelting. This lead and zinc miner and refinery raised consolidated earnings from A\$18.1m to A\$56.2m. Despite a fall in grades, the Broken Hill lead mine achieved record output.

Zinc, however, tended to suffer from weakening demand in the second half of the year. A rough balance between demand for and consumption of zinc in the first half was followed in the next six months by an accumulation of stocks.

CRA warns that despite the political and economic advantages Australia enjoys as a producer of raw materials, 1980's profits will be determined by metal prices and exchange rates.



Photograph by John Manning

The reaction of the Serck engineering group to strikes and the declining economy were outlined at yesterday's annual meeting in Birmingham by Mr Robin Martin, the chairman, pictured on the right, talking to Mr John Pinckard, the chief executive.

Mr Martin said the aftermath of the national engineering strike and the current increase in interest charges had a retarding effect on the group's results so far this year. Depending upon its duration, the national

strike could eventually affect the group, but the previously forecast improvement for the year remains in prospect.

The outlook for mechanical engineering in the United Kingdom was not encouraging, and the desirable strategic changes in the group referred to in the annual report had been set in train, he said.

Mr Martin had nothing to add to his previous statements on Rockwell International's recent acquisition of 29.7 per cent of the group's equity.

Mr Sharpley, the joint managing director, Mr Geoffrey Sharpley,

Helped by a substantial rise in the contribution from the photographic side, Whittingham's pre-tax profit in the period rose from £1.2m to £2.2m, on turnover £53m to higher at £20.8m.

The development and property division increased its contribution from a previous £1m to £1.7m, on the back of a successful residential side. Five hundred houses were completed and the joint managing director, Mr Geoffrey Sharpley,

said that margins held up well.

In the current period, completions ought to be maintained but increased costs may have to be absorbed by the group.

On the photographic side, Colourtron increased its profits from £464,000 to £1m as a result of good volume growth. Around 90 per cent of turnover comes from mail-order business. This division is being expanded with the opening of a new laboratory at Easter which, over the next two years, ought to double capacity.

Borrowings are currently about £6m as a result of an increase in the land bank.

Although investment income is still only a small percentage of total profit, this side is being developed by the group. Since the year-end Whittingham paid £357,000 for the lease of an industrial development in Birmingham, and Mr Sharpley admits that as the group's building projects are completed some will be retained to provide future investment income.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders are to get a payout of 8.5p gross, against a previous 2.9p, and this was enough to add 7p to the shares at 110p yesterday. At that level the gross yield amounts to 7.8 per cent and the shares trade at almost four times fully-taxed earnings.

For the year to October 31, last, shareholders

# LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY



## Stock Exchange Prices **Equities retreat**

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 11. Dealings End, Feb 22. Contango Day, Feb 23. Settlement Day, March 3.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

# John Foord

plant and machinery valuers

1979/80		Int. Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross							
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	per cent	Div	Yld	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	Div	Yld	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	Div	Yld	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	Div	Yld
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																															
SHORTS																															
2304 934 Treas	94.5	95.80	954	..	9,669	15.519																									
2305 925 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	3,637	15.275																								
2306 925 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	5,430	15.200																								
2307 925 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	15,220	15.325																								
2308 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,124	15.475																								
2309 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,700	15.475																								
2310 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	10,350	15.385																								
2311 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	243	15.105																								
2312 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	10,241	14.985																								
2313 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2314 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2315 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2316 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2317 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2318 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2319 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2320 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2321 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2322 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2323 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2324 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2325 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2326 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2327 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2328 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2329 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2330 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2331 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2332 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2333 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2334 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2335 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2336 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2337 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2338 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2339 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2340 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2341 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2342 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2343 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000																								
2344 914 Fund	94.5	95.77	90	954	..	1,000	15.000</																								

41	E Sunlight Inc.	46	14.0	30.4	..
42	E Sunlight Inc.	42.2	120	11.5	..
43	Exxon W.R. 3.325	31	350	11.5	..
44	Gi Ning Corp.	216	142	14.2	X1.
45	Imp Cont Gas	750	25.7	3.4	13.0
46	Milford Gas	182	4.08	4.8	11.6
47	Nesson Inv.	98	9.0	9.4	..
48	Sunderland W.R.	252	330	30.8	..

## **Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds**

Law Report February 14 1980

## **Acas complied with statutory duties in report**

**United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers and Another v Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service**  
Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Scarman

The exercise of a statutory body's discretion will be invalidated by the courts only if no reasonable person charged with the body's responsibilities under the statute could have exercised its powers in the way it did. Section 12(4) of the Employment Protection Act, 1975, did not prescribe specific questions on which findings were to be made, and, provided, therefore, that a report by Acas showed that there had been a full examination of the issue referred, and that its conclusion was reasonable in the context of the findings set out, it was left to the judgment of Acas to decide what findings to make, and the courts could not interfere.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by Acas from the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Brandon) ([1979] 1 WLR 570), which had affirmed Mr Justice May and held that a report by Acas on a recognition issue referred to it by the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers (UKAPE) should be declared a nullity because Acas in preparing it had failed to perform its statutory obligations under section 1(2) and section 12(4) of the Act.

UKAPE, a small trade union, had on several occasions sought recognition for the purpose of collective bargaining on behalf of a group of members at W. H. Allen Sons & Co Ltd, Bedford, an engineering company. The company, a member of the Engineering Employers' Federation, had established collective bargaining arrangements operated nationally throughout the industry between the federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions with sections representing the technical staff—the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Sections). The company had refused recognition to UKAPE as tending to further fragmentation of bargaining units and possible industrial disarray.

When the 1975 Act, setting up Acas, came into operation UKAPE obtained a certificate as an independent trade union under section 8, and formally referred the recognition issue under section 11 to Acas. By section 1(2) Acas has "the general duty of promoting the improvement of industrial relations, and in particular of encouraging the extension of collective bargaining and the development of industrial democracy".

The present state of English law showed that where a deception took place in this country and, as a result, property was obtained outside the jurisdiction, there was no offence under our law either under the Larceny Act, 1916, or section 15 of the Theft Act, 1968. Consequently, such a deception in a Commonwealth country leading to an obtaining outside the country was not a relevant offence for the purposes of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1967.

The Divisional Court so held in granting an application for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the Governor of Pentonville Prison, by Vashi Chataran Khubchandani, who, until released on bail, had been detained there under a warrant of committal issued by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, sitting at Bow Street, on October 22, 1979, with a view to his extradition to Ghana, pursuant to section 7(5) of the Fugitive Offenders Act.

By section 7(5): "Where an authority to proceed has been issued in respect of the person arrested and the court of committal is satisfied . . . that the offence to which the authority relates is a relevant offence and is further satisfied—(a) where that person is accused of the offence, that the evidence would be sufficient to warrant his trial for that offence if it had been committed within the jurisdiction of the court; . . . the court shall . . . commit him to custody to await his return."

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, and Mr Jonathan Caplan for the applicant; Mr Clive Nicholls for the government of Ghana; Mr Michael Nelan for the prison governor.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN said that the applicant, an Indian citizen, was born in Ghana, where he had been involved in many business enterprises, amassing a considerable fortune held in Ghanaian banks and expressed in cedis, the national currency of Ghana. He was a managing director and main executive of GEA, a group of companies.

In 1977, motivated by political considerations, he was minded to circumvent exchange control restrictions, to leave Ghana with his wife and family, and, in general terms, to take his money with him or get it out of the country. It was conceded that his machinations involved the use of fictitious documents relating to bogus business transactions.

He left Ghana in May, 1978, visiting the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe. A provisional warrant for his arrest, dated September, 1978, issued from Bow Street, was not executed until December, 1978, when he was detained by immigration officers and handed over to the police on the ground that he was wanted in Ghana to face criminal charges. He was charged with stealing 20 million cedis, the property of GEA, contrary to the law of Ghana; but the charge had never been proceeded with.

In January, 1979, different charges were preferred against him in Ghana. They formed the basis of the application for extradition as it came before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

The first charge alleged a conspiracy in Accra, Ghana, with a Hong Kong company and other persons unknown to defraud by Criminal Code, 1960. Three other offences of obtaining from the Bank of Ghana, Deutsche Marks and United States dollars with intent to defraud by false pretences, contrary to the Criminal Code.

The procedure was adopted by the applicant in order to obtain the marks and dollars. Fictitious bills of lading specifying imports of general merchandise were submitted to collection in Ghana; authorization was given to the Bank of Ghana for payment of the foreign currency in Hamburg and New York in exchange for cedis for

**Daily Transcript Service**  
Barry Baines & Co.,  
40a St. Thomas St., Weymouth,  
Dorset DT4 8EH.  
Tel. 030 57-75300

# £10,000 plus Appointments

## ARCHITECT



The post of Architect to the C.E.G.B. having unexpectedly fallen vacant, a first class successor is sought. The job calls for personal involvement in a wide range of the Board's activities, from the strategy of site selection to the design of individual buildings and landscape. Age limits between 35 and 50 are mandatory.

The post is as much concerned with the fundamentals of architecture (i.e. aesthetics, colour, form, scale, use of space, etc.) as with the technology of building. In consequence it requires the holder not only to have aesthetic sense, but also sufficient strength of character to be able to put forward his/her views convincingly and defend them successfully. The successful candidate must be able to provide sound professional and commercial judgement in commissioning and assessing proposals prepared for the Board by eminent external firms. He or she must be able to meet and co-operate with the most distinguished members of the architectural profession and be capable of establishing good relationships based on mutual respect and trust with colleagues in the other disciplines concerned with power station siting, design and construction.

In addition to these personal responsibilities, the Architect (C.E.G.B.) is required to lead a group of architects and landscape architects who undertake a range of executive schemes for the Generation Development and Construction Division.

It will be an advantage if the candidate's previous experience has been closely concerned with heavy industrial power station architecture, to which he or she should preferably have made a significant contribution. Professional landscape qualifications and experience are also desirable. Those without these attributes should not, however, be deterred from applying, particularly if they are keen on the job.

The post is based at the Headquarters of the Generation Development and Construction Division, Barnwood, Gloucester.

Salary for the appointment will be within the range £15,384 to £15,800 per annum.

If you believe you meet these exacting standards, please apply to the Manager of Personnel and Administration, Central Electricity Generating Board, Generation Development and Construction Division, Barnwood, Gloucester, GL4 7RS (Gloucester (0429 522830) enclosing your curriculum vitae, within two weeks of this advertisement. Envelopes and correspondence should be marked 'Confidential' and quote Vacancy Reference Number 10/80/DT. Shortlisted candidates will be expected to submit a portfolio to illustrate their work and breadth of experience.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD  
GENERATION DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

## Appointments Vacant

### Do you need time to decide how best to use your degree? The Army offers you 3 years.

A short service commission provides a useful breather between college and career. An opportunity to increase your working experience, without reducing your options.

Six months after leaving university you could be a Lieutenant in charge of thirty professional soldiers.

You must organize all their training, arrange courses on some subjects, teach others yourself.

Radio procedure. Terrorist booby traps. Battlefield tactics. Men's lives may depend on how well you get the message across.

There will be plenty to test your mechanical flair too.

Today, the majority of units have armoured vehicles. And although lads from the REME carry out any major repairs, routine maintenance and emergency work will be down to you.

Fancy yourself as a bit of a Rumpole?

If a soldier lands in court on a motoring charge or for a divorce hearing, you may be called to speak up for him. If he's brought before a court martial, it may be you, not a barrister, who conducts his defence.

Not that all an Officer's duties are guaranteed to raise your temperature.

You are responsible for your men's welfare as well as their work.

And that can mean assisting your men with their finances in your off-duty hours. Explaining German H.P. agreements to your soldiers'

wives. Or giving a young private some bad news from home.

Three years of all this will develop your character in a way no rough and tumble vac can ever can.

And at the end of it you will know the kind of work that suits you best.

Many short service commissioned Officers make the Army their career, but there is no shortage of offers from the outside.

Recently 50 leading British companies publicly stated how much they valued the leadership training and management experience a young man gains as an Army Officer.

If you do decide to leave you won't go empty handed. In addition to a starting salary of £5,391 SSC Officers receive a tax-free gratuity of £2,265 after three years' service.

If you have graduated, or are about to, and are still undecided about a career, send for our booklet: 'Army Officer. What the job is like and how to apply for it.'

The man to write to is Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Tell him your age, your qualifications give him a few details about yourself and raise any questions you have about life as an Army Officer.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA.

Or telephone: 01-580 223 8078.

For further information, write to: Major John Lloyd, Dept. 18, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6



## Holidays and Hotels in Britain and Ireland

### West Country

#### WANT TO SHAKE OFF THOSE WINTER BLUES AND GET AWAY FROM IT ALL FOR A FEW DAYS?

The Isles of Scilly are the answer. The Bell Rock Hotel is the place to stay.

AAA\*, fully licensed, excellent cuisine, warm, friendly atmosphere, personal service, solar heated swimming pools. Vacancies at BARGAIN BREAK rates in March. Some vacancies for remainder of season. Write or telephone for details:

Peter Corbeil,  
BELL ROCK HOTEL  
St. Mary's, Isle of Scilly TR21 0JS. Tel: 0720 22575  
P.S. Spring has already sprung down here!

#### THE MARINERS AT ROCK

now offer a luxury flat to accommodate six. Situated in a prime position overlooking Camel Estuary. Full restaurant facilities. PHONE (02086) 2212

DEVON—Delightful family holiday cottages. 3 and 5 bedrooms. col. kitchen. fire. £120-£150. Tel: Thomas 22062 or (0192) 223122.

MARSH—Pastelily converted farm cottages. Sleep 4-10. Marsh, Bude, Newquay, Padstow, coast. Also B&B and self-catering in farmhouse. Broadswinton 01638.

CORNWALL—Polduan, Fowey. Estuary. S.C. Mats all year. Tel: Polduan 426.

IFRACOMBE, DEVON—Licensed guest house. 3 bedrooms. From £25-£35. Near Town Centre. 15 miles. Near beach. From £25-£35. C.H. Collett, TV, B & E. Tel: 0363 28228.

DEVON—19th century schoolhouse converted. 3 luxury rooms in secluded valley within 3 miles sea front. Tel: 0363 28228.

EXMOR—Hodder Valley. Dinner,舞, lounge, bar, 10 bedrooms. Mrs. King, Court Farm, Hembury, Totnes.

MENDIP—In CHEDDAR—6 miles. G. 35. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208,

PERSONAL CHOICE



Peter Fiddick in The Television Programme: all ITV regions at 12.30 except ATV which will show it next Monday

The trail for Peter Fiddick's series (ITV, 12.30, except ATV) like you and me who merely watch it, has been blazed by London. Mr Fiddick writes penetratingly about TV in The Guardian, and I fully expect to find that his seven-week elevation from small to small screen will give him even more scope to entertain those TV people who insist on treating our lounges as dumping and examines that phenomenon called Coronation Street.

St Valentine's Day plus one is just about right for tonight's Jilly Cooper revue The British in Love (BBC 2, 10.45). I have an anthology (Arlington Books, £6.50) which Miss Cooper fashioned out of the revue, and I only hope the BBC show is as sad and funny and sensual as the book. Rosemary Leach is the mistress of ceremonies, and the prose and poetry readers and singers include Richard Pascoe, Vivian Pickles, Marti Webb and Paul Hardwick.

You will, I believe, have a heightened sense of gratitude for what successive interpreters have done to Mozart's music when you have finished watching Christopher Hogwood's illustrated lecture Come Back Mozart (BBC 2, 8.05). On the other hand, you may share Mr Hogwood's dithering view. Adopting the analogy to the master's original aim in this programme, which is being shown for the second time, he attempts to restore the painting to its pristine state by making his orchestra play early instruments.

Earlier today, on Radio 3 (3.55), you can hear Mr Hogwood again comparing notes. This time, he recounts the 20th century indebtedness felt by Martinu to the 18th century Haydn, illustrating his point with records of the Czechoslovakian composer's Piano Trio No 2 and the Austrian composer's Symphony No. 5.2. Today's Hi-Fi Theatre presentation (Radio 4, 3.15) is Joan O'Connor's translation of Turgenev's First Love, about the long-lasting trauma of an adolescent romance. It stars Simon Callow, Rosalind Ayres, John Carson and Hugh Dickson, and is directed by Jane Morgan who has collaborated with Miss O'Connor, in the same capacity, on radio before. The Morgan-O'Connor partnership was responsible for radio versions of another Turgenev work, Asya, for adaptations of two Balzac works, Cousin Bette and Cousin Pons, and for the radio production of Rebecka West's The Birds Fall Down which that predated the recent TV production.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: \*STEREO: \*BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

## LECTURES AND MEETINGS

**THE GOVERNMENT** in the Class- room, Dean of the School of Education, Standard 4, 1980, £1,760, at 6.00 p.m. in the Logan Lecture Theatre, London Institute of Education, Regent's Park, London, WC1. Tel: 01-580 1181. Admission free with out ticket.

**SITUATIONS WANTED** AUSTRIAN GIRL would like to work in England. Tel: 01-580 1180. May 1980. Is at present working with children. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ADVERTISERS SURGEON**, returning after a year, part-time, preferably with children, for a few days. Physical disabilities: temporary whole or partial. Box 00671, The Times.

**ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE** aged 25, seeks part-time, preferably with children, for a few days. Physical disabilities: temporary whole or partial. Box 00671, The Times.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early retirement. Please contact: Mrs. Doreen D. Smith, 106, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ12 5QZ.

**ARTIST** — I am an executive of 37 facing up to early

**CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISING  
SPACES  
HERE**

APPOINTMENTS VACANT .. 26  
APPOINTMENTS \$10,000 PLUS .. 26  
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS .. 27  
CAR BUYER'S GUIDE .. 27  
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS .. 28  
EDUCATIONAL .. 28  
ENTERTAINMENTS .. 10, 11  
FLAT SHARING .. 29  
FOR SALE .. 29  
HOLIDAY AND HOTELS .. 28  
PROPERTY .. 28  
PUBLIC NOTICES .. 27  
RENTALS .. 29  
SECRETARIAL AND NON-  
SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS .. 26  
SERVICES .. 29  
SITUATIONS WANTED .. 29  
WANTED .. 29

Box numbers should be addressed to  
Newspaper Headlines,  
Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 5EE

To place an advertisement in  
any of these categories, etc.

**PRIVATE ADVERTISERS  
ONLY**

01-837351

**APPOINTMENTS**

01-739561

**PROPERTY/ESTATE**

AGENTS

01-739521

**PERSONAL TRADE**

01-739251

**MANCHESTER OFFICE**

061-3341324

Queries in connection with  
advertisements that have  
appeared, other than cancella-  
tions or alterations, to:  
Classified Queries Department  
01-837134, ext. 780.

All advertisements are subject  
to the conditions of acceptance  
of Times Newspapers Limited,  
copies of which are available  
on request.

"When thou saidst, Seek ye  
not for me, ye saidst unto me, Thou  
art the LORD, will I seek."—  
Psalm 37, 31.

**BIRTHS**

FACCHINI.—On February 6, at  
University College Hospital, to  
John and Barbara, son Charles Edward  
Bartolomeo, son (Charles Edward  
Bartolomeo).

BRADLEY.—On February 13, to  
Katie, son Bridget, and Hugh.

PECCOTT.—On February 13, to  
Christine and David, daughter  
of Michael and Karen, son (John and Vicki).

VAN MARLE.—On February 14, to  
Christina and Thea, son (John  
and Vicki), son (John and Vicki),  
to Rosetta-Anne and John.

HOPKINS.—On February 14, in  
Sydney, Australia, to Sally Anne  
and Peter, son (Peter), son (Peter).

LOWNDES.—On February 13 at  
Worthing, son Christopher, son  
Sarah, son (Sarah), son (Sarah).

BOSS.—On 1st February, to  
Lisa, son (Lisa), son (Lisa), son  
Lisa, son (Lisa), son (Lisa).

STAPLE.—On 1st February, to  
John and William, son (John and  
William).

STEVENS.—On 1st February, a boy  
son (John and Vicki), son (John and Vicki).

TOMKINS.—On 20th January, to  
John and Vicki, son (John and Vicki).

WILLIAMS.—On 20th January, to  
John and Vicki, son (John and Vicki).

HAZELBURY.—On 1st February, to  
John and Vicki, son (John and Vicki).

WILSON.—On 1st February, to  
John and Vicki, son (John and Vicki).

HANSON.—On 1st February, 1980  
after a long illness, very bravely.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM LANGORD.—  
Died 16 Feb. 1946, at Picton  
Twenty, son of William Langord  
and Mrs. Langord, wife of Purvis Ruth  
and Helen.

OBITUARY.—HELEN POOL.—wall-

walks always. The Poolcat.

OBITUARY.—HELEN POOL.—wall-